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System access and synchronization methods for MIMO OFDM communications systems and physical layer packet and preamble design

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A method and apparatus are provided for performing acquisition, synchronization and cell selection within an MIMO-OFDM communication system. A coarse synchronization is performed to determine a searching window. A fine synchronization is then performed by measuring correlations between subsets of signal samples, whose first signal sample lies within the searching window, and known values. The correlations are performed in the frequency domain of the received signal. In a multiple-output OFDM system, each antenna of the OFDM transmitter has a unique known value. The known value is transmitted as pairs of consecutive pilot symbols, each pair of pilot symbols being transmitted at the same

subset of sub-carrier frequencies within the OFDM frame.

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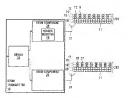
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(54) 【発明の名称】マルチ搬送液CDMAシステムにおける同期化

(57)【要約】

【課題】MIMO-OFDM通信システム内で取得、同 期およびセル選択を行なうための方法および装置が提供 される。

【解決手段】検索ウインドウを決定するために相同期か 行なわれる。その後、信号サンブルのサブセット間の相 関を測定するために微同期が行なわれる。信号サンブル のうちの最初の信号サンブルは、検索ウインドウ内にあ り、周知の値である。相関は、受信信号の周波数領域で 行なわれる。マルチ出力OFDMシステムにおいて、O FDM送信機の各アンテナは、固有の周知の値を有する 。周知の値は、連続するバイロットシンボルの対として 送信され、バイロットシンボルの各対は、OFDMフレ 一ム内の副撤送波周波数の同じサブセットで送信される 【選択図】図6



- CO CEDICATED PLOT CHANGEL FOR ANTA:
- @ DEDIGATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANTHS
- O COMMON SYNCHROWIZATION CHARGE, FOR ANTH
- OF COMMON STREMEORIZATION CHANGE FOR AUTOP

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいてヘッダOFDMシンボルの副搬送波が副搬送波の非連 続なセットに分割されるというヘッダシンボルフォーマットを送信するようになっており

各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみ前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルを送信する、MIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項2】

N個のアンテナが存在し、N個の副搬送波によって分離された副搬送波の異なるセットが 前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれに対して割り当てられる、請求項1に記載のMIMO-○ 10 FDM送信機。

【請求項3】

前記ペッグシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波上に、多重化された専用バイロットチャネルを含むとともに、共通同期チャネルを含む、請求項1に記載のMIMO-OFDM法信機

【請求項4】

前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された ブロードキャスト副搬送波を更に含む、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項5】

プレフィックスと、該プレフィックスの後に続き且つ前記へッダOFDMシンボルフォーマットを有する2つの同一のOFDMシンボルとを有するプリアンブルを送信するようになっている、請求項1に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項6】

前記プレフィックスは、前記2つの同一のOFDMシンボルの巡回拡張子である、請求項5に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項7】

前記専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波は、効率的なBTS識別を行なうことができるBT S固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有する、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFD M送信機。

【請求項8】

前記共通同期チャネルは、高速で且つ正確な初期取得を行なえるように設計されている、 請求項3のいずれか一つに記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項9】

前記共通同期チャネルは、粗同期および微同期のために使用され、前記専用パイロットチャネルは、微同期のために使用される、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項10】

前記共通同期チャネルは、1つの送信機の送信アンテナ毎に異なるが通信ネットワーク内 の様々な送信機の各送信アンテナに共通する複合シーケンスを送信するために使用される 、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項11】

前記プリアンブルから始まるOFDMフレームを送信するようになっており、前記OFD Mフレームは、各OFDMフレーム内の残りのOFDMシンボルにわたって分散パイロッ トを有する、請求項1に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項12】

前記プリアンブル中、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル 副搬送波が送信され、共通同野チャネル副搬送波が送信され、プロードキャストチャネル 副搬送波が送信される、請求項」に記載のMIMO一〇FDM送信機。

【請求項13】

前記プリアンブルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の順序で配置される | N個の送 50

信アンテナのそれぞれにおける専用パイロットチャネル、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれ における共通同期チャネル副搬送波! から成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成される、請 末項3に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項14】

前記プリアンブルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の順序で配置される「N個の送 信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波、N個 の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの共通同期チャネル副搬送波. 少なく とも1つのプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波しから成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成 される、請求項4に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項15】

ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副搬送波が複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて副搬送波の非連 続なセットに分割されるというヘッダシンボルフォーマットを受信するようになっており

各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみ前記へッダOFDMシンボルを送信する、M IMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項16】

N個の送信アンテナから受信するようになっており、N個の副搬送波によって分離された 副搬送波の異なるセットが複数の各送信アンテナに対して割り当てられる、請求項15に 記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項17】

前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化さ れた専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波と共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含む、請求項15 に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項18】

前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された ブロードキャスト副搬送波を更に含む、請求項17に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項19】

プレフィックスと、該プレフィックスの後に続き且つ前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルフォー マットを有する2つの同一のOFDMシンボルとを有するプリアンブルを受信するように なっている、請求項15に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項20】

前記専用バイロットチャネルは、BTS固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有し、 本MIMO-OFDM受信機は、該専用バイロットチャネルに基づいてBTS臘別を行な うようになっている、請求項15に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項21】

前記専用バイロットチャネルは、BTS固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有し、 本MIMO-OFDM受信機は、該専用バイロットチャネルに基づいてBTS識別を行な うようになっている、請求項19に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項221

前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された 40 専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波と、共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含み、本MIMO-OFDM受信機は更に、互いに同一の連続するOFDMシンボル間で相関ピークを探すこ とにより、前記共通同期チャネルにおいて粗同期を行なうようになっている、請求項21 に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項23】

前記共通同期チャネル副搬送波及び/又は前記専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波に基づい て微同期を更に行なうようになっている、請求項22に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機

【請求項24】

パケットデータフレーム構造を送信するようになっている送信機であって、

ネットワークの同期期間に対応する長さを有するスーパーフレームを備え、

前記スーパーフレームは、複数の無線フレームを含み、

各無線フレームは、適応コーディング及び変調期間に対応する複数のTPS (送信パラメータ信号) フレームを含み、

各TPSフレームは、エアーインタフェーススロットサイズに対応する複数のスロットを 含み、

各スロットは複数のOFDMシンボルを含み、各OFDMフレームの最初のTPSフレームの最初のスロットの最初の2つのシンボルは、ヘッダOFDMシンボルとして使用される、送信機。

【請求項25】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、該ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副搬送波が複数のアンテナ のそれぞれにおいて副搬送波の非連続なセットに分割されるというヘッダOFDMシンボ ルフォーマットを有し、各アンテナは、副搬送波の対応するセット上でのみ前記ヘッダO FDMシンボルを送信する、請求項?4に記載の送信機。

【請求項26】

前記へッダのFDMシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された専用 バイロットチャネル副搬送波を含むとともに、共通同期チャネル副搬送波を含む、請求項 24に記載の送信機。

【請求項27】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された 20 プロードキャストチャネル副搬送波を更に含む、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項28】

スロット持続時間が変わることなく且つスロットよりも上のフレーム構造を変えることなく1スロット毎に異なる数のOFDMシンボルを送信することにより、後数の異なるモードで送信するようになっている、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項29】

1スロット当たりのOFDMシンボルの数が増大するモードは、サンブリング周波数を変えることなくOFDMシンボル持続時間およびFFTサイズを短くすることにより実現される、請求項28に記載の送信機。

【請求項30】

TPSフレーム毎にユーザの各組に対して送信するとともに、どのユーザがTPSフレーム全体を復調するべきかの信号をTPSフレーム毎に送信するようになっている、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項31】

請求項24に記載の送信機によって送信されるOFDMフレームを受信して処理するようになっている受信機。

【請求項32】

OFDM受信機で同期を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サ ンプルの各セットを形成し、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

- a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、
- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、候補機同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするととも に、FFTにより、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- ii)前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナそれぞれにおいて、周波数領域成分のセットから送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- iii) 送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、

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ⅰ v) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全 体の相関結果を形成し、

b) 複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置 とする、方法。

【請求項33】

粗同期位置は、受信アンテナ毎に決定されるとともに、各微同期位置を決定するために使 用される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項34】

粗同期位置が受信アンテナ毎に決定され、これらの位置のうちで最も早い位置が使用され 10 て、全ての受信アンテナにおける微同期位置が決定される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項35】

前記組同期位置は、2つのOFDMシンボル持続時間にわたって時間領域サンプル間の相 関ピークを探すことにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナにおいて時間領域で決定され る、請求項33に記載の方法。

【請求項36】

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置 とすることは、前記微同期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択することを含む、少なくとも 2つのアンテナを有するOFDM受信機で適用される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項37】

受信信号をサンプリングして時間領域サンプルの各セットを形成することは、少なくとも 3つのOFDMシンボル持続時間において行なわれ、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定することは、2つのOFDMシンボル持続時間にわた って受けた前記時間領域サンプル間の相関ピークを探すことにより前記時間領域で粗同期 を行ない、

a) 1つのOFDMシンボル持続時間を有する第1の期間中に受けた時間領域サンブルの 第1のセットと、第1の期間の直ぐ次の第2の期間であってOFDMシンボル持続時間を 有する第2の期間中に受けた時間領域サンプルの第2のセットとの間で計算された相関で ある複数の相関値のそれぞれを、前記第1の期間における複数の開始時間のそれぞれにお いて計算し、

b) 前記複数の相関値で最大となる組同期位置を特定する。

ことにより、粗同期位置を特定することを含む、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項38】

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相 関結果を形成することは、候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおける相関 を一緒に乗算することを含む、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項39】

送信アンテナが1つで且つ受信アンテナが1つのシステムに対して適用される、請求項3 2に記載の方法。

【請求項40】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、共通同期チャネル副搬送波上で受信される、請求項32 に記載の方法。

【請求項41】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、OFDMフレームプリアンブル中に受信される、請求項 32に記載の方法。

【請求項42】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波上で受信される、請求 項32に記載の方法。

【 請求項 4 3 】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、OFDMフレームプリアンブル中に受信される、請求項 50

42に記載の方法。

【請求項44】

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナと、

前記少なくとも1つの受信アンテナ毎に設けられ、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サンプルの各セットを形成するようになっている受信回路と、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定するようになっている粗同期装置と、

少なくとも1つのFFTと、少なくとも1つの相関器と、少なくとも1つのコンバイナと を備える微同期装置であって、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の各候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、

- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、前記候補徴同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするとともに、FFTにより、前記時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- ii) 前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に、周波数領域成分のセットから前記送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- iii)送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、
- iv) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、
- b) 複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定する、

ようになっている微同期装置と、

を備え、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの前記微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置と するようになっているOFDM受信機。

【請求項45】

少なくとも2つの受信アンテナを有し、前記徴同期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択することにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの前記徴同期位置を組み合わせて全体の後同期位置とするようになっている、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機

【請求項46】

候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおける相関を一緒に乗算することにより、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体 30の相関結果を形成するようになっている、請求項↓4に記載の○FDM受信機。

【請求項47】

共通同期チャネル副搬送波上で前記トレーニングシーケンスを受信するようになっている 、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機。

【請求項48】

専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波上で前記トレーニングシーケンスを受信するようになっている、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機。

【請求項49】

微同期を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に受けた 40 各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含むOFDMシンボルを受信し、

周知の周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスと受信した周波数領域トレーニングシーケンス との間で最大相関を見つけることにより、周波数領域で徽同期を行なう

ことを含む方法。

【請求項50】

I H W SK D O I

徽同期を可能にする信号を送信する方法であって、

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナのそれぞれから、各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含むOFDMシンボルを送信することを含む方法。

【請求項51】

異なる周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは各送信アンテナによって送信されるが、同じ 50

周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは、他の送信機の対応するアンテナによって送信され る、請求項50に記載の方法。

【請求項52】

OFDM受信機でセル選択を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナのそれぞれで、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サ ンプルの各セットを形成し、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

- a) 受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副搬送波から抽出された少なくとも1つの受信した共 通同期シーケンスと、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれに対応する共通同期シーケンスとの 10 間で周波数領域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ピークを特定し、
- b) 更なる処理のために、M個の最も強い相関ビークを選択し、
- c) 各相関ビークで、時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分に再変換するとともに、送信機 固有の情報を含むバイロットチャネル副搬送波を処理して、各相関ピークに関連付けられ た送信機を特定し、
- d) そのように特定された各送信機においてC/Iまたは同様の値を決定し、 任意の少なくとも1つの受信アンテナにおいて決定されたC/Iが最も大きい送信機を選 択する.

ことを含む方法。

【請求項53】

受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副搬送波から抽出された少なくとも1つの受信した共通同 期シーケンスと、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれに対応する共通同期シーケンスとの間で 周波数領域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ビークを特定することは、

a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の各候補微同期位置のそ れぞれにおいて、

- i)受信アンテナ毎に、前記候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めすると ともに、FFTにより、前記時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- i i) 少なくとも1つの送信機のそれぞれの送信アンテナによって送信された少なくとも 1つの共通同期シーケンス毎に、前記周波数領域成分のセットから該送信アンテナに対応 する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- i i i) 少なくとも 1 つの共通同期シーケンス毎に、受信された各共通同期シーケンスと 周知の各共通同期シーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、
- iv)相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、
- b) 相関の極大値である少なくとも1つのピークを相関において決定する、
- ことを含む、請求項52に記載の方法。

【請求項54】

選択された送信機の前記徴同期位置に基づいて、時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分に再 変換するとともに、その送信機における専用のパイロットチャネルに基づいて更なる微同 期を行なうことを更に含む、請求項53に記載の方法。

【請求項55】

ヘッダシンボルの副搬送波が複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて非連続の副搬送波のセッ トに分割され、各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみヘッダシンボルを送信し、前 記へッダシンボルは、多重化されたパイロットチャネル副搬送波と、複数のアンテナのそ れぞれにおいて共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含み、前記フレームは、2つの同一のヘッ ダOFDMシンボルから始まり、そのヘッダOFDMシンボル中において、前記パイロッ トチャネル副搬送波のコンテンツが繰り返されるとともに、前記同期チャネル副搬送波の コンテンツが繰り返され、前記共通同期チャネル副搬送波は、1つの基地局のアンテナ毎 に異なるが複数の基地局にわたって共通の複合シーケンスを搬送し、前記専用バイロット チャネル副搬送波のコンテンツは、少なくとも局所的に特定の基地局に固有のものである 、ヘッダシンボルフォーマットを有するMIMO-OFDMフレームフォーマットに適用 50

される、請求項54に記載の方法。

【請求項56】

送信機の切換えのため、そのように特定された送信機毎に、C/Iまたは同様の値を所定 の時間にわたって平均化し、その時間の最後に、現在選択されて送信されたものと異なる 場合には、最も大きい平均C/Iまたは同様の値を用いて前記送信機の送信機スイッチを 起動させることを更に含む、請求項52に記載の方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

[0001]

本発明はセルラー無線通信システムに関し、特に、OFDMまたはOFDMのような技術 10 を使用したセルラー無線通信システム内でのシステムアクセス、物理層パケット、ブリアンブル機造に関する。

【背景技術】

[0002]

少なくとも1つの送信機と、少なくとも1つの受信機とを有する無線通信システムにおいて、受信機は、送信機によって送信された信号のタイミングを取得しなければならないとともに、受信した信号から情報を抽出できる前にそのタイミングに同期しなければならない。無線通信システム内で、基地局から送信される信号のタイミングは、一般にシステムタイミングと称される。

[0003]

直交周波数分割多重化(OFDM:Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)を使用するセルラー無線通信システムにおいては、信号のタイミングに対して同期をとることにより、信号から情報を抽出する信号受信機によって利用される高速フーリエ変換(FFT:Fast Fourier Transform)ウインドウの正確な位置決めを行なうことができる。
【0004】

複数の基地局 (BTS) と複数の移動通信装置とを有する任意のセルラー無線通信システムにおいて、同期プロセスは、システムを操作できるようにBTSと移動通信装置との間で頻繁に発生しなければならない。以下、移動通信装置を単にUE (ユーザ機器)と称する。

[0005]

また、各BTSは、一般にセルとして知られる地理的な送信領域を規定する。この送信領域内で特定のBTSにほぼ隣接するUEは、無線通信システムにアクセスする。セルラー無線通信システムにアクセスするためのBTSを特定のUEが選択するプロセスは、様々なBTSを特定して知られている。BTS信号の受信を最適化するために、UEは、様々なBTSから受けた質が最も良い信号を特定するとともに、その受信機を切り換えて、最良のBTSに対して周波数を所定の時間合わせる必要がある。したがって、UEの移動性に起因して、1つのBTSからUE切扱え位置としての他のBTSへのシームレスなハンドオフが可能となるように、同期プロセスが頻繁に使用されなければならない。

[0006]

現在の殆どのセルラー無線通信システムにおいて、高速なシステムアクセスおよびセル選 40 択は、適切な移動U B 操作において必須の機能である。高速取得の目的は、所望のBTSに対してUBを同期させることができるようにすることである。隣り合うBTS間で信号(干渉を含む)パワーを同期化して測定するとともに、質が最も良い信号すなわち最大C//I (厳送波対干渉: carrier-to-interference) 比を用いてBTSを選択して切り換えるため、セル選択および再選択は、UBによって行なわれる。

[0007]

OFDM (直交周波数分割多重化)を使用する無線通信システムにアクセスするための既存の解決策は、SISO (単入力 –単出力: single input – single output) 機成下での高速パットアクセスのため、無線LAN (ローカル・エリア・ネットワーク) システムにおいて設計されていた。しかしながら、無線LANは、シームレスなBTSハンドオフ 50

を必要とするUEの移動性を扱う能力を有していない。一方、幾つかの携帯電話システム、例えば3G UMTSは、セル選択、BTS議別、BTS C/I比測定を行なうことができる。

[0008]

マルチ入力マルチ出力 — O F D M (M I M O — O F D M : Multiple Input Multiple Outp ut OFDM) は、周波数および時間の両方において高速フェージングを伴う無線チャネルを 通じて高速データを送信するために使用される、新規で高スペクトルな効率的技術である 。高速ダウンリンクバケットデータ送信システムにおいて、物理層バケット構造の設計は 、基本的な態様である。

[00009]

OFD M技術は、DAB規格、DVBーT規格およびIEEE 802.11 規格によって採用されてきた。DABおよびDVBーTは、オーディオ・ビデオエリア・ブロードキャスティングにおいて使用される。これらのシステムにおいて、信号は、連続するデクストリームの状態で送信される。ここでは高速パケットアクセスが重要でないため、ブリアンブルは必要とされない。また、DABおよびDVBーTは、1つの周波数ネットワークに適用される。この場合、全ての送信機は、プロードキャスティングとして、同じ信号を送信する。隣り合う送信機からの干渉は、適切な構造のプレフィックスによって扱うことができる有効エコーとして処理することができる。IEEE 802.11は、無線LAN規格である。それは、パケットベースのOFDM送信システムである。この規格では、ブリアンブルヘッダが導入される。

[0 0 1 0]

各送信機および各受信機が複数のアンテナを有するMIMO-OFDM (マルチ入力マルチ出力-OFDM)システム内での同期化は、非常に困難である。作業の複雑さに加えて、セル全体で高い成功率を得ることができるように、高速同期プロセスは、非常に低いC/I比状態で非常に信頼できるものでなければならない。また、移動性が高いことにより高いドップラーが広がり、これにより確実な同期化が更に困難になる。

[0 0 1 1]

MIMO-OFDMシステムにおいては、2段階で同期化を行なうことができる。最初に、フレーム内における最初のOFDMシンボルの開始位置の場所のおおよその範囲を決定するために、フレーム同期(粗同期とも呼ばれる)が行なわれる。次に、正確なFFTウ 30インドウの位置を決定して、周波数領域での復調を正確に行なえるようにするために、タイミング同期(微同期とも呼ばれる)が行なわれる。

[0 0 1 2]

従来、微同期は、時間領域で行なわれる。これは、選択時間スロットで相互相関計算を受 信機が行なえるように、子め知られたパイロットトレーニングシーケンスを時間領域内に 挿入することにより行なわれる。

[0013]

例えば、図1-1および図1-2に示されるように、IEEE 802、11規格のOF DMフレーム構造は、幾つかの繰り返される短いOFDMシンボル(参照符号5で全体的に示される)を使用する。これらのOFDMシンボルは、副搬送波選択のため、フレーム 40 の初めの時間領域内に幾つかのヘッダとして配置されている。そして、その後に、像同期のためのトレーニングOFDMシンボル207が続く。ヘッダ5は、フレーム同期(すなわち、粗同期)のために使用される。トレーニングOFDMシンボル207は、FFTウインドウを正確に位置決めして、周波数領域の復調を正確に行なえるようにするために使用される。トレーニングOFDMシンボル207の後には、TPSOFDM205と、データOFDMシンボル30とが続く。

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0 0 1 4]

周波数領域(図1-2参照)で更に明確に示されるTPS(送信バラメータ信号)OFD 50

Mシンボル205は、変調時間および適応コーディングに対応する周波数と共に送信される。トレーニング0FDMシンボル、TS0FDMシンボルはおびデータ0FDMシンボルは、全ての創搬送波を使用する。802.11システムにおいて、相同期用繰返しへッダは、4番目の全ての副搬送波上でのみ送信される。このような構成は、1つの送信アンテナだけを有する単純なSISО OFDMシステムにおいてのみ適している。M IMO-0FDMシステムの場合には、複数の送信アンテナが存在するため、プリアンプル構成が更に複雑になる。また、移動体通信の場合には、マルチセル環境、BTS情報が利用できない最初のアクセスのための要件、BTS切換えおよびソフトハンドオフにより、効果的なプリアンブ化構成が重に複雑に報る。

[0 0 1 5]

セル取得および同期化のプロセスにおける既存の方法は、比較的長いアクセス時間を必要 とするUMTS WCDMAシステムにより採用される3段階同期化手法を使用する。時 開領域で微同期を行ない得る間、MIMOチャネルの自己干渉は、C/Iが非常に低い状態下で、この手法の性能を制限する。相関の長さを長くすると、時間領域での微同期の性 能を高めることができるが、オーバーヘッドが増大し、処理が複雑になってしまう。既存 の構成は、1つの送信アンテナと1つの受信アンテナとを有するシステムにおける時間領域にトレーニングシーケンス相関に基づいている。しかしながら、そのような時間領域同期 手法を単に拡張させただけでは、特にC/I比が低い用途において、性能が低下してしま う。性能低下の原因は、時間領域で減少することが容易ではないMIMOチャネル間の自己干渉である。

【課題を解決するための手段】

[0016]

本発明の1つの広範な態様は、ヘッダシンボルフォーマットを送信するようになっている
MIMO-OFDM送信機であって、ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副散送波が、複数のアン
テナのそれぞれにおいて、副撤送波の非連続なセットに分割され、各アンテナが、副撤送
波の各セット上でのみヘッダOFDMシンボルを送信するMIMO-OFDM送信機を提供する。

[0 0 1 7]

援つかの実施形態においては、N個のアンテナが存在し、N個の副搬送波によって分離された副搬送波の異なるセットが複数のアンテナのそれぞれに対して割り当てられる。

[0 0 1 8]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記へッダシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波上に、多重化された専用パイロットチャネルを含むと ともに、共通同期チャネル副搬送波上に、共通同期チャネルを含む。

[0019]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれ において、多重化されたブロードキャスト副搬送波を更に含む。

[0020]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記送信機は、更に、ブレフィックスと、ブレフィックスの 後に続き且つ前記ヘッダ○FDMシンボルフォーマットを有する 2つの同一の○FDMシ 40 メポルとを有するブリアンブルを送信するようになっている。幾つかの実施形態において 、前記プレフィックスは、前記 2つの同一の○FDMシンボルの巡回拡張子である。

[0021]

機つかの実施形態において、前記パイロットチャネルは、効率的なBTS識別を行なうことができるBTS固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有する。

[0022]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記共通同期チャネルは、高速で且つ正確な初期取得を行な えるように設計されている。

[0023]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記共通同期チャネルは、粗同期および徽同期のために使用 50

され、前記バイロットチャネルは、微同期のために使用される。

[0024]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記共通同期チャネルは、1つの送信機の送信アンテナ毎に 異なるが通信ネットワーク内の様々な送信機の各送信アンテナに共通する複合シーケンス を接信するために使用される。

[0025]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記送信機は更に、前記プリアンブルから始まるOFDMフ レームを送信するようになっており、当該OFDMフレームは、該OFDMフレーム内の 残りのOFDMシンボルにわたって分散パイロットを有する。

[0026]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記プリアンプル中、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波が送信され、共通同期チャネル副搬送波が送信される。 そしてプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波が送信される。

[0027]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記プリアンプルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の順序で配置される |N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける専用バイロットチャネル、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける共通同期チャネル副搬送波| から成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成される。

[0028]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記プリアンプルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の 20 順序で配置される {N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの共通同 蝦チャネル副搬送波、少なくとも1つのプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波 から成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成される。

[0029]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、ヘッダシンボルフォーマットを受信するようになっているMIMO-OFDM受信機であって、ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副轍送波は、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、副轍送波の非連続なセットに分割され、各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみヘッダOFDMシンボルを送信するMIMO-OFDM受信機を提供する。

[0030]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記受信機は、N個の送信アンテナから、N個の副搬送波に よって分離された副搬送波の異なるセットで受信するようになっており、設副撤送波の異 なるセットは複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれに対して制り当てられる。

【0031】 巻つかの宝が

幾つかの実施形態において、前記受信機は、共通同期チャネル副搬送波及び/又は専用バ イロットチャネル副搬送波に基づいて微同期を更に行なうようになっている。

[0032]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、パケットデータフレーム構造を送信するようになっている送信機を提供する。該パケットデータフレーム構造は、ネットワークの同期期間に対応する 40 長さを有するスーパーフレームを備え、該スーパーフレームは、複数の無線フレームを含み、各無線フレームは、適応コーディングおよび変調期間に対応する複数のTPS(送信パラメータ信号)フレームを含み、各TPSフレームは、エアーインタフェーススロットサイズに対応する複数のスロットを含み、各スロットは複数のOFDMシンボルを含み、各OFDMフレームの最初のTPSフレームの最初のスロットの最初の2つのシンボルは、ヘッダOFDMシンボルとして使用される。

[0033]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、該ヘッダOFDMシンボル の副機送波が頻波のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて副機送波の非連続なセットに分割される ヘッダOFDMシンボルフォーマットを有し、各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上での 50 みヘッダOFDMシンボルを送信する。

[0034]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれ において、多重化された専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波を含むとともに、共通同期チャ ネル副搬送波を含む。

[0035]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化されたプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波を更に含む。

[0036]

幾つかの実施形態において、而記送信機は、スロット持続時間が変わることなく且つスロ 10 ットよりも上のフレーム構造を変えることなく1スロット毎に異なる数のOFDMシンボルを送信することにより、複数の異なるモードで送信するようになっている。

[0037]

幾つかの実施形態において、1スロット当たりのOFDMシンボルの数が増大するモード は、サンプリング周波数を変えることなくOFDMシンボル持続時間およびFFTサイズ を短くすることにより実現される。

[0038]

機つかの実施形態において、前記送信機は、更に、TPSフレーム毎にユーザの各組に対 して送信するとともに、どのユーザがTPSフレーム全体を復調するべきかをTPSフレ ームごとの信号に送信するようになっている。

[0039]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、OFDM受信機で同期を行なう方法を提供する。この方法は 、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、受信信号をサンプリングして時間 領域サンプルの各セットを形成し、少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、少なくとも1 つの受信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、

- a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、
- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするとともに、FFTにより、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- ii) 前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に、周波数領域成分のセットから送信アンテ 30 ナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- i i i) 送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、

i v) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、

b) 複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の徴同期位置を組み合わせて全体の徴同期位置 とする、

ことを含む。

[0 0 4 0]

幾つかの実施形態において、粗同期位置は、受信アンテナ毎に決定されるとともに、各徴 同期位置を決定するために使用される。

[0041]

幾つかの実施形態において、粗同期位置が受信アンテナ毎に決定され、これらの位置のうちで最も早い位置が使用されて、全ての受信アンテナにおける徽同期位置が決定される。

[0042]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記粗同期位置は、2つのOFDMシンポル持続時間にわた って時間領域サンブル間の相関ビークを探すことにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナ において時間領域で決定される。

[0043]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記方法は、少なくとも2つのアンテナを有するOFDM受信機で適用され、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置とすることは、微同期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択することを含む

[0044]

幾つかの実施形態において、受信信号をサンプリングして時間領域サンプルのセットを形成することは、少なくとも3つの〇FDMシンボル持続時間において行なわれ、少なくとも1つの租同期位置を決定することは、2つの〇FDMシンボル持続時間にわたって受けた時間領域サンブル間の相関ビークを探すことにより時間領域で相同期を行なって、

a) 1つのOFDMシンボル持続時間を有する第1の期間中に受けた時間領域サンブルの 10 第1のセットと、前記第1の期間の直ぐ次の第2の期間であってOFDMシンボル持続時間を有する第2の期間中に受けた時間領域サンブルの第2のセットとの間で計算された相関である複数の相関値のそれぞれを、前記第1の期間における複数の開始時間のそれぞれにおいて計算し、

b) 前記複数の相関値で最大となる粗同期位置を特定する、

ことにより、粗同期位置を特定することを含む。

[0045]

幾つかの実施形態において、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて 候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成することは、候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの 送信アンテナにおける相関を一緒に乗算することを含む。

[0046]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記方法は、送信アンテナが1つで且つ受信アンテナが1つ のシステムに対して適用される。

[0047]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記トレーニングシーケンスは、共通同期チャネル副搬送波 上で受信される。

[0048]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記トレーニングシーケンスは、OFDMフレームプリアンブル中に受信される。

[0 0 4 9]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記トレーニングシーケンスは、専用パイロットチャネル副 搬送波上で受信される。

[0.05.0]

幾つかの実施形態において、トレーニグシーケンスは、OFDMフレームプリアンプル中に受信される。

[0051]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナと:前記少なくとも1つの受信アンテナ毎に設けられ、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サンプルの各セットを形成するようになっている受信回路と、少なくとも1つの和同期位置を決定するようになっている相同期装置と、後同期装置と、、後間規装置と、、後額同期装置は、少なくとも1つのFF 40 Tと、少なくとも1つの相関器と、少なくとも1つのコンパイナとを備えるとともに、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の候補後同期位置それぞれにおいて、

i) 受信アンテナ毎に、候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするととも に、FFTにより、時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、

ii) 前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に、周波数領域成分のセットから送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、

iii) 送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの側の相関を計算し、

26

د ا

iv) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、

b) 複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定する、

ようになっており、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置 とするようになっているOFDM受信機を提供する。

[0052]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記受信機は、少なくとも2つの受信アンテナを有し、微同 期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択することにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナから の複数の機同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微固期位置とする。

[0 0 5 3]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記受信機は、候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおける相関を一緒に乗算することにより、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて 相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成するようになっている。

[0054]

幾つかの実施形態において、前記受信機は、共通同期チャネル副搬送波上でトレーニング シーケンスを受信するようになっている。

[0055]

幾つかの実施形態において、受信機は、専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波上でトレーニングシーケンスを受信するようになっている。

[0056]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、微同期を行なう方法を提供する。この方法は、少なくとも1つの各受信アンテナで、少なくとも1つの法信アンテナ毎に受けた各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含むOFDMシンボルを受信し、周知の周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスと、受信した周波数領域トレーニングシーンスとの間で最大相関を見つけることにより、周波数領域で微同期を行なうことを含む。

[0 0 5 7]

本発明の別の広範を重様は、微同期を可能にする信号を送信する方法を提供する。この方 法は、少なくとも1つの各送信アンテナから、各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含 むOFDMシンボルを送信することを含む。

[0058]

幾つかの実施形態において、異なる周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは各送信アンテナ によって送信されるが、同じ周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは、他の送信機の対応す るアンテナによって送信される。

[0059]

本発明の別の広範な態様は、OFDM受信機でセル選択を行なう方法を提供する。この方 法は、少なくとも1つの各送信アンテナで、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サン ブルの各セットを形成し、少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、少なくとも1つの受信 アンテナのそれぞれで、

a) 受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副撤送波から抽出された少なくとも1つの受信した共 40 通同期シーケンスと、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれの対応する共通同期シーケンスとの 囲で周波数確域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ビークを特定1

b) 更なる処理のために、M個の最も強い相関ピークを選択し、

c) 各相関ビークで、時間領域サンブルを複数の周波数領域成分に再変換するとともに、送信機固有の情報を含むバイロットチャネル副搬送波を処理して、各相関ビークに関連付けられた浜信機を特定し、

d) そのように特定された各送信機においてC/Iまたは同様の値を決定し、

任意の少なくとも1つの受信アンテナにおいて決定されたC/Iが最も大きい送信機を選択する、

ことを含む。

[0060]

機つかの実施形態において、受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副搬送波から抽出された少な くとも1つの受信した共通同期シーケンスと、複数の各送信アンテナの対応する共通同期 シーケンスとの間で周波数領域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ビークを特定す ることは、

- a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の各候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、
- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするとともに、FFTにより、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- ii) 少なくとも1つの各送信機の送信アンテナによって送信された少なくとも1つの共 10 通同期シーケンス年に、周波数額域成分のセットから前記送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを相比し、
- i~i~i~) 少なくとも1つの共通同期シーケンス毎に、受信された各共通同期シーケンスと周知の各共通同期シーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、
- i v) 相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、
- b) 相関の極大値である少なくとも1つのピークを前記相関において決定する、
- ことを含む。

[0062]

[0.06.1]

機つかの実施形態において、前記方法は、選択された送信機の微同期位置に基づいて、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分に再変換するとともに、その送信機における専用のバイ 20 ロットチャネルに基づいて更なる微同期を行なうことを更に含む。

幾つかの実施形態において、前記方法は、ヘッダシンボルフォーマットを有するM I M O O P D M アレームフォーマットに適用され、ヘッダシンボルの副搬送波が複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて非連続の副搬送波のセットに分割され、各アンテナは、対応する副搬送波のセット上でのみヘッダシンボルを送信し、該ヘッダシンボルは、多重化されたバイロットチャネル副搬送波と、複数のアンテナのそれぞれに共通の同期チャネル副搬送波とを含み、フレームは、2 つの同一のヘッダ O F D M シンボルから始まり、そのヘッダ O F D M シンボル中において、バイロットチャネル副搬送波のコンテンツが繰り返されるとともに、同期チャネル副搬送波のコンテンツが繰り返され、共通同期チャネル副搬送波は 30、1 つの基地局の各アンテナで乗なるが複数の基地局にわたって共通の複合シーケンスを輸送し、裏用バイロットチャネル副搬送波のコンテンツは、少なくともは市的に株定の基準

[0063]

地局に固有のものである。

幾つかの実施形態において、前記方法は、送信機の切換えのため、そのように特定された 送信機時に、C/Iまたは同様の値を所定の時間にわたって平均化し、その時間の最後に 、現在選択されて送信されたものと異なる場合には、最も大きい平均C/Iまたは同様の 値を用いて前記送信機の送信機スイッチを起動させることを更に含む。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0064]

以下、添付図面を参照しつつ、本発明の好ましい実施形態を詳細に説明する。 【0065】

アンブルを設計することが重要である。

[0066]

図2-2を参照すると、MIMO-OFDMのためのフレーム階層が本発明の一実施形態 にしたがって以下のように編成されている。すなわち、OFDMスーパーフレーム500 (2つ示されている)が最も高いレベルにある。スーパーフレームの持続時間は、ネット ワーク同期時間(例えば1秒)によって決定される。スーパーフレームは、OFDMフレ ームとも称される幾つかの10ms無線フレーム502から成る。1つの1sスーパーフ レーム500の中には、100個の10msOFDMフレーム502がある。

[0067]

適応コーディング変調 (A C M: Adaptive Coding Modulation) をサポートするため、高 10 凍信号チャネル(TPSチャネル送信パラメータ信号)が導入される。各のFDMフレー ム502は、複数のTPSフレーム504に分割される。図示の例では、10ms無線フ レーム502年に5つの2ms TPSフレームがある。幾つかの実施形態においてTPS のために使用されるフレーム長は、ACM単位の持続時間と同じである。また、各TPS フレームは、現在のTPSフレームが自分のためのデータを含むか否かを各ユーザが判断 できる信号情報を含む。1つのTPSフレームは複数のユーザのためのデータを含んでも 良い。

[0068]

TPSフレーム504は、更に幾つかのスロット506に分割されても良い。各スロット は、幾つかのOFDMシンボルから成る。図示の例において、各TPSフレーム504は 20 、3つのスロット506に分割されている。スロット506の持続時間は、エアーインタ フェーススロットサイズによって決まる。最も小さい送信単位は、1つのOFDMシンボ ル508.510である。1つのOFDMシンボルの持続時間は、送信環境特性、例えば 、最大チャネル遅れ、システムサンプリングクロックおよび最大ドップラーによって決定 される。図示の例においては、1つのスロット506毎に4つのOFDMシンボル508 , 510がある。

[0069]

OFDMシンボル間にガードインターバルを挿入することによって生じるオーバーヘッド を減らすため、異なるシンボル持続時間と異なるプレフィックスとをそれぞれが有する異 なるOFDMシンボルモード、例えばり、5kモードおよび1kモードを設計することが 30 できる。システムを簡単にするため、モード切換えの際、サンプリング周波数は変更され ることなく維持される。以下、これらの異なるモードについて詳細に説明する。

[0 0 7 0]

図2-2のフレーム構造は、UMTSエアーインタフェースに適合するフレーム構造階層 の一例を示している。OFDMシンボルレベルでは、2つの異なるタイプのOFDMシン ボルが存在する。これらのOFDMシンボルは、プリアンブルOFDMシンボル508と 、レギュラーデータシンポル510とを含む。

[0071]

時間領域を示している図4を参照すると、各OFDMフレームは、プレフィックス607 によって先行される幾つかの同じヘッダOFDMシンボル603.605から成るプリア 40 ンブルで始まる。プレフィックス607は、ヘッダOFDMシンボルの巡回拡張子である 。同期を支援するために、繰り返し構造が使用される。2つの同一のシンボルが識別され るまで、隣り合うOFDMシンボル間で相関を行なうことにより、OFDMフレームの開 始点を見つけることができる。一例として、1つのOFDMシンボル毎に1056個のサ ンプルを使用しても良い。プリアンプルにおいては、プレフィックス607中に、ヘッダ 〇FDMシンボルの最後の64個のサンブルが送信される。2番目のヘッダ〇FDMシン ボルにおいてはプレフィックスが無い。ヘッダは定期的に挿入され、図2-2の例の場合 10ms年に、すなわち、全てのOFDMフレームの開始時に、ヘッダの定期的な挿入 が行なわれる。

[0072]

再び図2-2を参照すると、非ヘッダOFDMシンボルの場合、すなわち、レギュラーO FDMシンボル510の場合、全てのOFDMシンボルがプレフィックスを有することが 好ましい。"1K"モードにおいては、32個のプレフィックスサンブルと、FFTサイ ズを示す1024個の実際のサンプルとがあり、シンボル毎に全部で1056個のサンプ ルがある。1/2 Kモードにおいては、16個のサンプルプレフィックスと、シンボル毎 に512個のサンプル (FFTサイズを示す) があり、全部で528サンプル/シンボル となる。図2-2のフレーム機造を使用することにより、サンプリング周波数を変えるこ となく、これらの異なるモードを有利にサポートすることができる。1/2Kモードの場 合、スロット506毎に2倍の数のOFDMシンボル510がある。ある瞬間に選択され た特定のモードは、プレフィックスサイズが最大チャネル遅れよりも大きくなっていなけ 10 ればならない。1/Kモードにおいては、僅かな副搬送波を用いて、より多くのOFDM シンボルが送られる。これは、高いドップラーまでかなり強力である。それは、シンボル 持続時間が短いからである。また、副搬送波の間の間隔は大きく、ドップラーまでの許容 度を高める。したがって、様々なFFTサイズに対応するが1つの受信機で同じサンプリ ングレートを持つ1つの一体的なフレーム構造がある。異なるモードであっても、同じプ リアンブルが使用されることが好ましい。

[0073]

OFDMはパラレル送信技術である。全体の有用な帯域幅が多くの副搬送波に分割され、 各副搬送波が個別に変調される。本発明の一実施形態においては、複数のアンテナ送信を 用いて異なるアンテナを分離するために、ヘッダ中において、全ての副搬送波が全ての送 20 信アンテナで使用されるとは限らない。むしろ、副搬送波がアンテナ間で分割される。そ の一例について図3を参照しながら説明する。○FDMシンボル内に含まれる副搬送波の 周波数はそれぞれ円によって表わされている。この例においては、MIMOシステム内に 2つの送信アンテナがあると仮定する。図3は、周波数軸440に沿って離間する様々な 副搬送波を有するOFDMシンボルを示している。時間軸402に沿って示されるように 、ある瞬間の全ての副搬送波のコンテンツは、経時的に1つのシンボルを表わしている。 この場合、最初の2つのOFDMシンボル408,410は、専用のパイロットチャネル 情報のために使用される。一方、残りのシンボル(2つだけが示されている、412.4 14)は、レギュラーOFDMシンボルのために使用される。最初の2つのOFDMシン ボル408.410で送信される専用のパイロットチャネル情報は、第1アンテナによっ 30 て送信される副搬送波と、第2アンテナによって送信される副搬送波とが交互になってい る。これは、第1 送信機の専用のパイロットチャネル情報を送信している第1の副搬送波 404と、第2副搬送波の専用のバイロットチャネル情報を送信している副搬送波406 とに関して示されており、このバターンは、その後、残りの副搬送波において繰り返す。 他のOFDMシンボル412.414は、両方のアンテナによって送信される情報を含む 。他の間隔を代わりに使用できることは言うまでもない。また、その後、更に2つの送信 アンテナがある場合には、パイロットチャネル情報は、全ての送信アンテナ間で、幾つか の所定のパターンの副撤送波が交互に並ぶ。

[0074]

他の実施形態においては、共通同期チャネルと専用バイロットチャネルとがヘッダシンボ 40 ル上で周波数多重化される。専用バイロットチャネルおよび共通同期チャネルをそれぞれ 送信するために、重複していない副搬送波の各セットが各アンテナに割り当てられる。

[0075]

他の実施形態においては、共通同期チャネルと、専用バイロットチャネルと、ブロードキャストチャネルとがヘッダシンボル上で周波数多重化される。このような配置構成の下、ヘッダシンボルの全ての有用な副撤送波は、3つのグループに分離される。これらの3つのグループは、共通同期チャネルと、専用バイロットチャネルと、ブロードキャストチャネルとにそれぞれマッピングされる。

[0076]

2-送信機ダイバーシティを用いてMIMOシステムにおいて異なるチャネルをマッピン 50

(18)

グした一例が図5に示されている。この例においては、4つのOFDMシンボル712、 714.716.718が示されており、そのうちの2つのOFDMシンボル712.7 14がヘッダシンボルである。ヘッダシンボル712.714中においては、全ての2番 目の副搬送波が第1のアンテナのために使用され、残りの副搬送波が第2アンテナのため に使用される。これは、多数のアンテナに対して簡単に一般化される。この例においては 、MIMOシステム内に2つの送信アンテナがあると仮定する。1番目の副搬送波700 から始まる各6番目の副搬送波は、第1送信機の専用バイロットチャネルの副搬送波のた めのものである。2番目の副搬送波702から始まる各6番目の副搬送波は、第2送信機 の専用バイロットチャネルの副搬送波のためのものである。3番目の副搬送波704から 始まる各6番目の副搬送波は、第1送信機の共通同期チャネルの副搬送波のためのもので 10 ある。4番目の副搬送波706から始まる各6番目の副搬送波は、第2送信機の共通同期 チャネルの副搬送波のためのものである。5番目の副搬送波から始まる各6番目の副搬送 波は、第1アンテナのためのブロードキャストチャネルの副搬送波のためのものであり、 6番目の副搬送渡710から始まる各6番目の副搬送渡は、第2アンテナのためのプロー ドキャストチャネルの副搬送波のためのものである。 [0077]

共通同期チャネルは、最初のアクセスにおいて普遍的なチャネルである。また、共通同期チャネルは、同期・予備チャネル評価のためにも使用できる。送信機ダイバーシティが適用される場合には、異なる送信機が共通同期副搬送波を共有する。 市遂したような場合には、共通同期チャネルが異なる送信機間で分割される。共通同期チャネルが異なる送信機間で分割される。共通の関チャネルのために確保と 20 れた副搬送波を変調するために、全ての端末によって知られる共通の複合シーケンスが使用される。システム内の全ての基地局により、同じ共通の同期シーケンスが送信される。複数の送信アンテナが固有の同期シーケンスが通信される。複数の送信アンテナが固有の同期シーケンスを通信さる場合には、そのような1または複数の同期シーケンスがあっても良い。同期シーケンスを使用すると、移動局は、受信した同期シーケンスと送信された周知の同期シーケンスとの間で相関ビークを探すことにより、更なるBTS識別のための最初の同期位置を見つけることができる。

[0078]

専用バイロットチャネルは、BTS/セル識別のために使用されるとともに、セル選択、セル切換えおよびハンドオフのためのC/1測定をサポートする。固有の複合シーケンス 3 例えばPNコードは、各BTSに対して割り当てられるとともに、専用バイロット副 送波を要調するために使用される。複数の送信アンテナがある場合には、各アンテナによって、異なる固有のシーケンスが送信される。共通同期チャネルにおける場合とは異なり、様々な基地局が、異なるパイロットシーケンスを使用し送信する。異なるBTSに対して割り当てられたPNコードの準直突性により、アクセスポイント識別および初期干渉 調告を行なうことができる。また、専用パイロットチャネルは、同期処理を支援するためにも使用できる。

[0079]

ードキャストチャネルを更に向上させるためにパワーが増大されても良い。

[0080]

異なるBTSからのプロードキャスティング情報が異なっていても良い。幾つかの実施形態においては、プロードキャスト情報が保護されるため、セルの境界に近いユーザは、地下渉の存在下で、プロードキャスト情報を正確に受信することができる。短いPNコードを使用して、プロードキャスト情報を広めることができる。異なるコードを使用するために、隣り合うBTSが割り当てられる。プロードキャストチャネルを挿入すると、プリアンブルオーバーへッドが減少し、スペクトル対率が高まる。

[0081]

特定の基地局に固有の情報を送信するために、プロードキャストチャネルが使用される。 10 2つのアンテナのための組み合わされたプロードキャストチャネル搬送波で1つのプロードキャストメッセージが送られても良い。パイロットチャネルと回期チャネルとプロードキャストメッセージが送られても良い。パイロットチャネルと加を設計することにより、プリアンプルヘッダのオーバーヘッドが減少する。高速で且つ正確な初期取得を成すことができるように、共通同期チャネルが設計される。BTS固有のマッピングされたサインを有する専用パイロットチャネルにより、BTS識別を効率的に行なうことができる。MIMOチャネル評価のために、共通同期チャネルとパイロットチャネルとが互いに組み合わせられて使用される。また、共通同期チャネルと専用パイロットチャネルとを組み合わせて使用することにより、高精度な同期が可能になる。周波数領域トレーニングシンボルは、タイミングエラーおよびマルチバス環境に対して強い。ブリアンブル構造により、自20由度のあるユーザ機器は、より効率的なアルゴリズムを実行することができる。

[0082]

なお、一実施形態における専用バイロットチャネル間での副搬送波の特定の破壊、他の実 施形態における専用バイロットチャネルと共通同期チャネルとの間での副搬送波の特定の 破壊、他の実施形態における専用バイロットチャネルと共通同期チャネルとプロードキャ ストチャネルとの間での副搬送波の特定の破壊は、単なる特定の例である。これらは、任 意の適当な方法で割り当てることができる。

[0083]

図6を参照すると、MIMO-OFDM送信機10の概念的な概略図が示されている。4 つのOFDMシンボル201から成る第1のサンプルセットが第1送信アンテナ21から 30 送信されて示されており、また、4つのOFDMシンボル203から成る第2のサンプル セットが第2送信アンテナ23から送信されて示されている。一般に、OFDM送信機は 、Nant送信アンテナを有する。この場合、Nantは、設計パラメータである。MIMO-OFDM送信機10内において、デマルチプレクサ23から発せられるデータは、送信ア ンテナ21に接続された第1のOFDM部24または送信アンテナ23に接続された第2 のOFDM部26のいずれか一方に送られる。これらOFDM部は、OFDMフレームお よびOFDMシンボルの副搬送波上にデータを編成する。各副搬送波は、異なる直交する 周波数にある。各OFDM部24.26はそれぞれ、ヘッダOFDMシンボルを挿入する ヘッダインサータ29を有する。OFDMシンボル201.203から成るサンプルセッ トは、送信アンテナ21.23からそれぞれ送信されたOFDMフレームの最初の4つの 40 OFDMシンボルを示している。この場合、データシンボルまたはバイロットシンボルか ら成る各列が〇FDMシンボルである。1番目のOFDMシンボル13および2番目(1 番目と同じ)の〇FDMシンボル14は、第1送信アンテナ21によって送信された〇F DMフレームに固有の2つのヘッダOFDMシンボルを示している。同様に、3番目のO FDMシンボル17および4番目 (3番目と同じ) のOFDMシンボルは、第2送信アン テナ23によって送信されたOFDMシンボルに固有の2つのヘッダOFDMシンボルを 示している。4つの0FDMシンボル15.16.19.20は、一般に、複数のデータ シンボルから成る異なるOFDMシンボルであり、この場合、少なくとも1つのデータシ ンボルが各OFDM副搬送波上に参照符号11で示されている。OFDMフレーム全体は 、一般に、更に多くのデータシンボルを有する。また、OFDMシンボル201は、OF 50

DMシンボル203と同じタイミングで、同時に送信される。

[0084]

この例において、2つの同一のヘッダOFDMシンボルは、専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波12と共通同期チャネル副搬送波9とから成る。また、図示しないプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波があっても良い。専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波は、Cグ1比測定、BTS識別、後述する微同期のために使用される。また、これらは、初期チャネル評価のために使用することもできる。共通同期デャネル副搬送波9は、租同期および微同期、初期アクセス、初期チャネル評価のために使用するもる。

[0085]

図示の例において、2つのヘッダ〇FDMシンボル中、全部で4つの連続する副撤送波の 10 うちの1番目の副撤送波は、送信アンテナ21によって送信される専用パイロットチャネルシンボルを搬送するために使用される。同様に、全部で4つの連続する副撤送波のうちの2番目の副撤送波は、送信アンテナ23によって送信される専用パイロットチャネルシンボルを搬送するために使用される。

[0086]

バイロットチャネル副搬送波12,25上で送信される専用バイロットチャネルシンボルは、基地局/セクタ固有のPNシーケンスによって規定される。基地局に固有の複合凝似ランダムPNシーケンスからの一連のシンボルは、ヘッダOFDMシンボル内における専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波の位置にマッピングされる。

[0087]

2つのヘッダシンボル内における全部で4つの連続する副搬送波のうちの3番目の副搬送波は、送信アンテナ21によって送信された共通同期チャネルシンボルを搬送するために使用される。同様に、全部で4つの連続する副搬送波のうちの4番目の副搬送波は、きてンテナ23によって送信された共通同期チャネルシンボルを搬送するために使用される

[0088]

共通同期割搬送波9.27上で送信される共通同期チャネルシンボルは、各送信アンテナ21、23 において固有の複合擬似ランダム P Nシーケンスによって規定される。この複合擬似ランダム P Nシーケンスからの一連のシンボルは、ヘッダ O F D Mシンボル内における共通同期チャネル副搬送波上にマッピングされる。すなわち、各送信アンテナによっつで送信される各フレームの共通同期チャネルシンボルは、その送信アンテナに固有であるが他の基地局の対応する送信アンテナにとっても同一の P N D N D F D N D F D N

[0089]

図7-1を参照すると、前述した各送信アンテナによって送信される2つの繰り返された OF DMへッグシンボルに基づいて相同期を行なうようになっているM IMO-OF DM 受信機機能のプロック図が示されている。OF DM受信機は、第1受信アンテナ734と 第2受信アンテナ735とを有する(より一般的には、複数のN 個の受信アンテナがあるが)。第1受信アンテナ734は、R F 受信機736で第1の受信信号を受ける。第1の受信信号は、図6の2つの送信アンテナ21,23によって送信された2つの信号の組み合わせであるが、2つの各信号は、各送信アンテナと受信アンテナ734との間の各チャネルによって変更されてしまう。第2受信アンテナ235は、R F 受信機739で第2の受信信号を受ける。第2の受信信号は、各送信アンテナ2、23によって送信された2つの信号の組み合わせであるが、2つの送信アンテナと受信アンテナと受信アンテナと受信アンテナとラーで

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35との間の各チャネルによって変更されてしまう。4つのチャネル (2つの各送信アン テナと2つの各受信アンテナとの間にあるチャネル)は、時間および周波数に伴って変化 するとともに、一般には、互いに異なっている。

[0090]

[0091]

最初に、粗同期装置7.3.7は、時間領域租同期処理を開始する。ランニングバッファ(図示せず)は、3つの連続する0FDMシンボル期間にわたって受信信号の個々の時間サンブルをバッファリングするために使用されるとともに、その後、2つの連続する0FDMシンボル持続時間中に集められたサンブル間の自己相関関係 y_{τ} (n)を以下のように計算する。

[0092]

【数1】

$$\gamma_{i}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\sqrt{n} x + i + i} x(n+i)x * (n+i+N_{neader})$$

[0093]

ここで \mathbf{x} (\mathbf{n}) は、受信信号の時間領域サンブルであり、 $\mathbf{N}_{\mathsf{header}}$ は、 $\mathbf{1}$ つのOFDMシンボル持続時間にわたって取得されたサンブル数である。

[0094]

幾つかの実施形態においては、計算能力を蓄えるために、リアルタイム実施で、可動相関 30 器が適用される。

【0.095】
一実施形態においては、相関値が関値を上回るまで、n=1 ($n=N_{header}$ となるまで)に関して、 γ 、(n) の値が次々に計算される。その後、最大値検索が可能になる。相関値の計算が続き、相関結果が再び関値を下回るまで最大値検索処理が続く。最大相関値に対応するサンブル位置が独同期位置である。すなわち、

[0096]

【数2】

$$n_{counc} = \arg \max(\gamma_t(n)), \qquad n \in \{\gamma_t(n) > \gamma_{necsisokl}\}$$

[0097]

閾値は、一般に、1フレーム内の平均自己相関値から計算される。あるいは、最大値を見つける他の方法は、例えば全長にわたって60個のシンボルがある○FDMフレームにわたってそ0FDMフルームにわたってそ0FDMフルームにわた。その下の上である。その後、極大値の最大となる全体の最大値が取得される。このブロセスは、両方の粗同期で行なわれる。微問期を同時に進行させる場合、全体の粗同期位置は、2つの同期値の幾つかの組み合わせとして場合が表していました。また、そのように決定された2つの粗同期位置のうちの早い方となるべく取得されることが好ましい。もう1つの方法として、各微同期装置(後述する)は50

、各種同期位置から機能することができる。図7-2を参照すると、MIMO-OFDM 額同期機能のプロック図が示されている。一実施形態において、微同期機能は、共通同期 チャネル及び/又は専用パイロットチャネルを使用して前述したように各造信アンテナによって送信される2つの織り返されたOFDMペッグシンボルに基づいて微同期を行なううになっている。更に一般的には、微同期機能は、幾つかの知られたトレーニングシーケンスが内部に組み込まれたOFDMフレームのために微同期を行なうことができる。また、微同期プロセスへの入力は、粗同期位置である。この粗同期位置は、前述した方法を使用して、あるいは、任意の他の適当公方法を使用して決定されても良い。図7-1の構成要素と同じ構成要素は、同様の参照符号が付されるとともに、実際の実施においては、図7-1と共通の同期装置が使用される場合に共有される。図7-2の機能は、1または 10 複数の今信アンテナ低に再項される。

[0098]

一般同期プロセスは、1または複数の受信アンテナ毎に行なわれ、その後、微同期位置の組み合わせに基づいて、全体の同期位置か取得される。概略的には、租同期装置が独同期位置の観め合わせに基づいて、全体の同期位置か取得される。概略的には、租同期空間の相同期位置(S)の $-\infty$ 、。全体の同期位置が取得される。概略的には、租同期位置の有側で信号サンブルに関してFFTを行ない、OFDM副搬送波の周波数帯域にわたつて周波数領域成分を形成する。各役同期装置は、周波数領域成分を検索して、FFTウインドウの正確な位置は、周波数領域内でOFDM復調を行なうために必要とされる。微同期装置は、租间期位置の $-\infty$ 、に対して規定される検索ウインドウ内の周波数成分と周知のFNコード(PN $-\infty$ に対して規定される検索ウインドウ内の周波数成分と周知のFNコード(PN $-\infty$ に対して規定されるを微同期装置によって行なわる。日期期には、周波数領域内で行なわれ、また、周知の各PNコード(PN $-\infty$ に対しまないは、周波数領域内で行なわれ、また、周知の各PNコード(PN $-\infty$ に対しまないは、存在する1または複数の送信アンテナに関して)、一組の相関測定が行なわれる。

[0099]

各徴同期装置は、検索ウインドウ内で最初の信号サンブルから始まるN,ynbo,1個の信号サンブルを選択する。ここで、Noyabo,1は、OFDMシンボル内の信号サンブルの数である。 送信アンテナ毎に、各徴同期装置は、周波数領域信号サンブルと送信アンテナに対応する るPNコードとの間で相関測定を決定する。

[0 1 0 0]

更に具体的には、微同期検索は、 n_{correc} の近傍で行なわれる。検索ウインドウが2N+1である場合、検索範囲は $(n_{correc}-N)$ から $(n_{correc}+N)$ までである。 仮に、 n_{correc} $(i)=n_{correc}+N-i$ が微検索ウインドウ内のサンブルインデックスを表わすとする。ここで、 $i=0,\ldots,2$ Nである。微同期は、i=0 から始まる。その後、 n_{correc} (0) から始まる N_{correc} (0) から始まる N_{correc} (0) から始まる N_{correc} (0) から始まる (0)

【0101】 【数3】

 $R(l,i) = FFT(x(n(i),l)), \quad n(i) = [n_{max}(i) + N_{master}, n_{max}(i) + N_{master} - 1]; \quad l = 1,...., N_{FFT}$

[0102]

ここで、 N_{preffx} は、プレフィックスサンプルの数であり、 N_{FFT} は、FFTサイズである。

[0103]

異なる送信機の共通同期チャネルによって搬送される複合データ $R^{(1,k)}_{sysc}$ がRから抽出される。これは、M I M O Q F D M システム内の異なる送信機間で共通同期チャネルが分割されるからである。更に一般的には、送信されたトレーニングシーケンスに対応する複合データが抽出される。 $R^{(1,k)}_{sysc}$ とP $R^{(c1)}_{sysc}$ $R^{(c1)}_{sysc}$ $R^{(c1)}_{sysc}$

40

ある。

[0104]

【数4】

$$\gamma_{i}^{(j,k)}(i) = \sum_{s=0}^{N_{SWC}-1} R^{(j,k)} s_{NNC}(m,i) PN^{*(j)} s_{NNC}(m), \quad i = 0,....,2N$$

[0105]

ここで、j=1, 2, . . . , $N_{\tau x}$ は送信機を示しており、k=1, 2, . . . , $N_{\kappa x}$ は受信機を示しており、 $PN^{(1)}_{sync}$ は適目の送信機のための共通S Y N C P N コード 10 であり、 N_{sync} は共通P N コードのサイズである。

Cooり、N_{SYNC}は共通FNコートのサイ

その後、開始点インデックス n_{start} が一つの(n_{start} (1) = n_{start} (0) - 1) だけシフトされ、他の N_{symon} サンブルが前述したように処理される。新たな周波数領域デーク $R^{(1,1)}$ symot (m, i) を得るため、我々は、FFTを再び行なう必要がある。この目的のため、反復法を使用して、計算の複雑性を減らすことができる。すなわち、

[0107]

【数5】

$$R(l,i) = R(l,i-1)e^{i2\pi(k-1)/NFFT} + x(n_{max}(i) + N_{profix}) - x(n_{max}(i-1) + N_{symbol} - 1)$$
20

[0108]

ここで、NFFTはFFTサイズである。 $R^{(f,k)}_{symc}$ (m, i) を抽出して、新たな相関関係が計算される。前述した手順は、 n_{start} が破検索ウインドウから出るまで続けられる。

[0109]

【数 6】

$$n_{fine} = \arg\max(\prod_{j=1}^{N_{P_i}} \prod_{k=1}^{N_{P_k}} ||\gamma^{(j,k)}(i)||)$$

[0.1.1.0]

[0111]

【数7】

$$n_{fine}(k) = \arg\max(\prod_{i=1}^{N_{f_i}} |\gamma^{(j,k)}(i)|)$$

[0 1 1 2]

誤りの警報の可能性を減らすために、基準が設定されても良い。例えば、以下の条件が満たされている場合には、微同期が達成されていると見なして良い。

[0113]

【数 8 】

$$\max(\bigcap_{j=1}^{N_{2}} \mid \gamma^{(j,i)}(i) \mid) > N_{\textit{threshold}} - \frac{1}{2N+1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{2N} \prod_{j=1}^{N_{22}} \mid \gamma^{(j,j)}(i) \mid$$

[0114]

ここで、N_{threshell}は子め設定された微検索ウインドウサイズによって決定されるファ クターである。その後、異なる受信アンテナのために決定される微同期位置のうちの最も 早いものとなるように全体の微同期位置が取得されることが好ましい。

[0 1 1 5]

1つの受信アンテナのための微同期プロセスが図7-2に概略的に示されている。第1受 信アンテナ736の出力において、ブロックD°738~D^{2N}742は、様々な候補微 同期位置 (全部で2N+1個) のためのFFTブロック744, . . . , 748のアライ メントを示している。FFTブロック744、...,748は、サンブルの各セットに 関してFFTを計算する。各FFT出力は、各送信アンテナにおける相関器ブロックに送 られる。2つの送信アンテナがある場合には、1つのFFT出力毎にそのような相関器プ ロックが2つある。例えばFFT744は、第1の送信アンテナにおける第1の相関器ブ ロック745に対して送られる出力と、第2の送信アンテナにおける第2の相関プロック 755に対して供給される出力とを有する。なお、トレーニングシーケンス(前述した例 では、共通同期シーケンスまたはバイロットチャネルシーケンス)を送信するために副搬 20 送波の間隔が使用される場合には、トレーニングシーケンスの構成要素を回復させるため に全てのFFTを完了させる必要はない。第1のアンテナにおける相関器ブロック745 は、乗算器747を用いて、FFT出力の回復されたトレーニングシーケンスシンボル位 置と、第1送信アンテナにおける周知のトレーニングシーケンスとを掛け合わせ、これら の掛け算は、加算器 7 5 1 で加算される。第2 送信アンテナの周知のトレーニングシーケ ンスおよび第2送信アンテナにおけるトレーニングシーケンス位置に関して、これと同じ 計算が相関器755でも行なわれる。これは、各送信アンテナにおいて想定しうる異なる シフトの全てに関して、第1受信機で行なわれる。想定しうる各シフトにおける異なる送 信アンテナにわたる相関結果は、乗算器753で一括して乗算される。これらの乗算の最 大値を結果的に生じるシフトは、特定の受信機における微同期位置となるように選択され 30 る。任意の他の受信アンテナに関しても同じプロセスが行なわれ、また、全体の微同期位 置は、そのように計算された微同期位置のうちの最も早いものとして取得されることが好 ましい。

[0116]

同期位置ドリフトまたはロスの場合には、フレーム毎にタイミング同期を監視することができる。例えば、前途したブリアンブルを使用するシステムにおいては、ブリアンブルが受信機に達する度に、相同期および徴同期における同じ方法を使用して2段階同期プロセスが繰り返される。この場合、同期位置のドリフトが現在の位置の略近傍にあるという前提に基づいて、より小さい検索ウインドウトが使用されても良い。取得後、様々なBTSにおける専用パイロットチャネルを変調するために割り当てられた専用パイロットチャネルでで高まなたは、共通同期シーケンスあるいは他の幾つかのトレーニングシーケンスを使用することができる。

[0117]

複数の送信アンテナを有するMIMO - OF DM送信機に関して、本発明の一実施形態を 説明してきた。OF DM送信機によって周知のトレーニングシーケンスがフレーム内に挿 入されるのであれば、OF DM受信機で同期を行なう前記方法は、たった1つの送信アン テナを有するOF DM 送信機から受けた信号に対して適用されても良い。

[0 1 1 8]

最後に、ここまで説明してきた本発明の実施形態においては、複数のアンテナを有する1つの送信機および複数のアンテナを有する1つの受信機だけが存在した。しかしながら、

本発明の概念は、多くのMIMO-OFDM送信機および多くのMIMO-OFDM受信機を有するマルチセルラー環境を包含するように広げられる。

[0119]

「マルチセルラー環境でのアクセス]

マルチセルラー環境でのシステムアクセスは、同じ共通のパイロットシンボルを送信する 多くの送信機があるため、セル選択という新たな問題を招く。本発明の他の実施形態にお いては、先に紹介した送信ペッダが受信機によって使用されることにより、システムアク セスおよびセル選択が行なわれる。

[0 1 2 0]

最初の取得中、粗同期を行なうことにより、UEが動き始める。これは、前述した方法ま 10 たは幾つかの他の方法を使用して行なわれても良い。1フレーム持続時間後、粗同期位置 が決定される。その後、共通同期チャネルに基づいて、微同期検索アルゴリズムが行なわれる。共通同期チャネルによって搬送されるデータは全てのBTSにおいて同じであるため、マルチセル環境およびマルチパスフェージング欠番チャネルにおいて幾つかのフィンガー(ビーク)を観察することができる。これ6のフィンガーは、通常、異なるBTS及び/又は異なるパスに対応している。図8を参照すると、サンブルインデックスの関数としてマルチセルラー環境下で計算された微同期(共通同期チャネルに対する微同期)未加工出力の一例が示されている。この例においては、5つの重要なフィンガー400.402.404.4063よび408が存在している。M個の最も強いフィンガーが選択されるとともに、対応する位置が見つけられる。ここで、Mは、システム設計パラメータであるここれらの位置は、最終同期のための候補として、また、BTS識別が成される位置として使用される。

[0121]

図8の結果では、BTSが同じ共通同期シーケンスを送信するため、BTS識別を行なうことができない。 想定しうる全ての降り合うBTSの存在に関して定査するため、BTS 微形を行なう間ができない。 想定しうる全ての降りトラインスでは、異なるBTSに対して削り当てられた想定しうる全ての体合シーケンス(専用バイロットPNシーケンス)との相関が計算される。送信アンテナが複数ある場合、好ましくはこの相関は、専用バイロットPNシーケンスは差がいて行なわれ、これにより、インデックス毎に1つの相関結果が形成される。図9 30に基づいて行なわれ、これにより、インデックス毎に1つの相関結果が形成される。図9 30によりまで含むれる。各解制で位置での最大相関値に対応するPNコードを検出することにより実現される。各年ェック点(候補回域位置)との間の関係と同じませまることによりまました。各に対しての全ての相関結果に基づいて、C/Iを計算することができる。最初の取得段階で、最も大きいC/I地を有するBTSを選択することにより、セル選択が決定される。この例においては、2つのBTS、すなわち、第1のBTS BTS 1および第2のBTS BTS 2が識別される。マルチアンテナを信機ダイバーシティを用いる場合、セル選択の最終決定は、受信機における異なる受信機アンテナによって得られる最も高いC/Iの比較に基づかなければならない。

[0122]

最終同期位置を得るため、微同期が再び行なわれる。しかしながら、この場合、BTS 識 40 別によって見出された専用複合シーケンスと専用バイロットチャネルとが使用される。微 同期位置の周りで、より小さい検索ウインドウが使用される。異なる受信機からの最終同 期結果が比較される。時間的に最も早い守ンブルに対応する位置が、最終同期位置として使用される。このステップは、短期フェージングに起因して弱いバス (マルチバス) が選択される可能性を減らすものである。誤りの警報の可能性を減らすため、関値が設定される。この関値は、検索ウインドウ内での相関の平均および最終同期位置に対するフィンガー強度の比であっても良い。

[0123]

通常のデータ処理段階においては、新たなプリアンブルを受けると、微同期ステップとBTS識別ステップとがフレーム毎に繰り返される。しかし、候補PNコードの僅かなセッ 50

トがBTS走査で適用される。BTS識別後、強い干渉を捜すことにより、BTS候補リ ストを形成することができる。このリストは、定期的に、例えば10m8年に、更新され るとともに、BTSスイッチおよび更にはソフトハンドオフに関する情報を提供する。B TSスイッチおよびソフトハンドオフをトリガーするために、特定の基準を設定すること ができる。フェージングからの衝撃を平均化するため、BTS切換およびソフトハンドオ フに関する決定は、特定の期間中の観察に基づいていても良い。基準は、Cを表わす最大 相関値と最も強いIとの比較であっても良い。なお、セルスイッチおよびソフトハンドオ フ後に、最初のアクセス時の最後のステップにより、同期が調整されても良い。全体のセ ル選択および再選択方法が図10に示されている。

[0 1 2 4]

[0 1 2 5]

第1のステップ600においては、例えば時間領域のプリアンブルヘッダに基づいて、粗 同期が行なわれる。これは、2つの同じシンボルを探すことにより各フレーム間で粗い境 界を見つけることを含む。ビークが見つかるまで縢り合うシンボル持続時間にわたってサ ンプルを相関することにより、これが行なわれる。ステップ600は、2つの隣り合う同 じシンボルから始まるフレームのプリアンブルに依存している。

次に、ステップ602中、粗同期ピークで、FFTが計算され、周波数領域での共通同期 チャネルの処理へ切り換えられる。検索ウインドウが同期位置+/-特定数のサンプルに 中心付けられる。ステップ604により、M個の最も強い相関ピークが選択される。この 時、各ピークがどのBTSに関連付けられているかは分からない。BTS識別はまだ決定 20 されない。

[0126]

その後、ステップ606で、各相関ビーク毎に、FFTが再び計算され、専用バイロット チャネルを使用して、微同期手続きに関連付けられた相関が計算される。この場合、前記 専用パイロットチャネルは、基地局固有の複合シーケンスを含む。この後、直ぐに、ステ ップ608が行なわれる。このステップ608では、関連する基地局の識別が行なえるよ うに、BTS識別複合シーケンスとの相関が行なわれる。ステップ610では、このよう に識別されたBTS毎に、C/I比が計算される。ステップ612では、これらのC/I 比に基づいて、BTS選択およびBTS切換えが行なわれる。前述したように、BTS切 換えは、幾らかの時間間隔にわたって平均化されたこれらのC/I比に基づいて行なわれ 30 る。

最後に、アクセスのため、ステップ614により、FFTが計算されるとともに、最も大 きいC/I比を有するBTSの専用パイロットチャネルに対して微同期が適用される。 [0.128]

BTS初期同期は、共通同期チャネルにおいて行なわれる。BTS固有のシーケンスが周 波数領域に組み込まれ、MIMO-OFDMチャネル間干渉を排除できる周波数領域でB TS識別処理が行なわれる。各MIMO-OFDM BTS毎に、パイロットチャネルに 基づいて、BTS能力評価が行なわれる。BTS選択は、C/I比測定に基づいて行なわ れる。

[0129]

このように、BTS同期とセル選択とを組み合わせることにより、過酷なマルチバスチャ ネル・高干渉環境下で、扱っているBTSの識別および同期を向上させることができる。 チャネル評価は、共通同期チャネルと専用バイロットチャネルとを組み合わせることによ り行なわれても良い。C/I評価により、セル切換え及びソフトハンドオフに関して基準 が設けられる。

[0 1 3 0]

前述した例では、前述したブリアンプルに組み込まれたパイロットチャネルおよび同期チ ャネルに基づいてアクセスした。更に一般的には、任意の適当な方法でOFDMシンボル ストリーム内に組み込まれたそのようなチャネルを用いてアクセスできる。

[0 1 3 1]

以上の説明は、本発明の原理の単なる適用例である。当業者であれば、本発明の精神およ び範囲から逸脱することなく、他の構成および方法を実施することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[0 1 3 2]

【図1-1】時間領域におけるIEEE 802.11規格のフレーム構造を示す図であ

【図1-2】周波数領域における図1-1のフレーム機告を示す図である。

【図2-1】本発明の一実施形態によって提供されるバケットデータフレームを示す図で

【図2-2】 本発明の一実施形態によって提供されるバケットフレーム階層を示す図であ

る。 【図3】 本発明の一実施形態によって提供される提案されたヘッダ構造を示す図である。

【図4】本発明の一実施形態によって提供される時間領域におけるプリアンブルヘッダ構 告を示す図である。

【図5】 本発明の一実施形態によって提供される周波数領域におけるプリアンブルヘッダ 構造を示す図である。

【図6】本発明の一実施形態によって提供されるMIMO-OFDM送信機の概念的な概 略図である。

【図7-1】MIMO-OFDM粗同期機能のブロック図である。

【図7-2】MIMO-OFDM微同期機能のブロック図である。 【図8】幾つかの候補同期位置を示すパイロットチャネルにおけるサインシーケンス相関 出力のプロットである。

【図9】BTS識別シミュレーションのプロットである。

【図10】本発明の一実施形態によって提供されるMIMO-OFDMにおけるセル選択 および再選択のための方法のフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

[0 1 3 3]

 $5, 13 \sim 20, 201, 203, 408, 410, 412, 414, 716, 718$ OFDMシンボル

9 共涌同期副搬送波

10 MIMO-OFDM送信機

11 データシンボル

12 バイロットチャネル副搬送波

21 第1 送信アンテナ

23 第2送信アンテナ

24 第1のOFDM部

25 バイロットチャネル副搬送波

26 第2のOFDM部

27 共通同期副搬送波

30 データOFDMシンボル

205 TPS OFDMシンボル

207 トレーニングOFDMシンボル

300 プリアンブル

302 分散パイロット

304 トラフィックデータシンボル

400.402 フィンガー

404, 406, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710 副搬送波

500 OFDMスーパーフレーム

502 10msOFDMフレーム

50

20

30

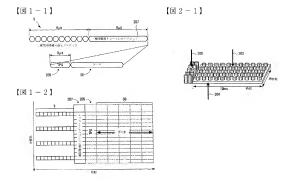
```
504 TPSフレーム
506 スロット
508 プリアンブルOFDMシンボル
510 レギュラーデータシンボル
603, 605, 712, 714 ヘッダOFDMシンボル
607 プレフィックス
734 第1受信アンテナ
735 第2受信アンテナ
736 RF受信機
737,741 粗同期装置
738, 740, 742 プロック
```

739 RF受信機

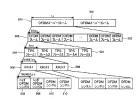
744, 746, 748 FFT 745 第1の相関器ブロック

751 加算器

753 乗算器 755 相関器







【図3】

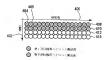
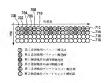


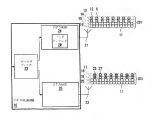
图4]



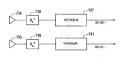
【図5】



[図6]



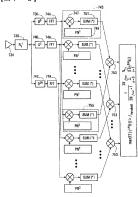


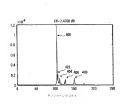


- ⊗・モリアンチャのの何用はなりとサッキョ ◎・英さアンデナ曲の有利バイセットでもさん
- 〇・第1アンド Bの共産以取すすべる 〇・第2アンティ用の共産以取サイドル

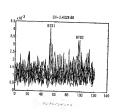
[图 7 - 2]



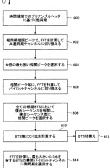




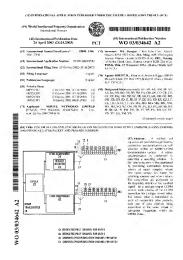
[図9]



【図10】



【国際公開バンフレット】



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(8) Designated beam responsed. INCRF power risk (AC)

Fileness research (AC) AC(D) (V EV AND) (DLT TEM)

Fileness research (BC) AC(D) (V EV AND) (DLT TEM)

Fileness research (BC) (BC) (CC CC AC) (DC)

Fileness (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC)

Fileness (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC) (BC)

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SYSTEM ACCESS AND SYNCHRONIZATION NUTHODS FOR MIMO OFEM
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND PHYSICAL LAYER PACKET AND
PREAMBLE DESIGN

FISLD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 This invention relates to cellular wireless communication systems, and more particularly to system access within cellular wireless communication systems employing ONDN or ONDN-like technology, and to physical layer packet and praemble designs.
- 10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
- In a Wireless communication system having at least one transmitter and at least one receiver, the receiver must acquire the timing of a signal transmitted by the transmitter and symchronise to it before information can be extracted from the received signal. The timing of signals
- 15 extracted from the received signal. The timing of signals transmitted from a base station, within a wireless occumulation system, is commonly referred to as the system timing.
- In cellular wineless communication systems amplying Orthopara Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFFM), synchronization to the timing of a signal enables the exact positioning of a Part Fourier transform (FFT) window untilled by a receiver of the signal to extract information from the signal.
- 25 In any cellular wireless communication system having multiple beer etations (8FF) and multiple mobile communication devices the symphronization process must occur frequently between the BFS and the mobile communication devices for the system to be operable. The mobile
- 30 communication devices will simply be referred to hereinafter as UK (user equipment).

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Furthermore, such MTE defines a questraphic transmission region, below commonly as a cell, in which NTD in substantially close pressibily to a particular TDT will access the wiscless communication system. The process shereby a particular UTB switch a TDT from which to access the cellular viceless communication system in known as call solection. In order to openies the reception of the STD signal, the UT needs to identify the best quality signal received from different NTD and within the receiver to time to into the best RTD for a diven time. Thus, due to the solidity of UT, the symphotomication process has to be employed frequently in order to allow seasoners handoffs from more NTD to another NTD as the VE change location.

- In most current cellular varience communication
 is systeme, fast system senses and cell celection are secential
 functions for proper modile UE operation. The objective of
 fast acquisition is to allow UE to synchronize into the
 denized MTS. The cell selection and re-election is
 performed by UE to synchronize and measure the signal
 20 (including the interference) power among the Adjacent XTD
- 20 (including the interference) power among the adjacent MTS and select and switch to the NTS with the best signal quality, namely the maximum C/I (carrier-to-interference) ratio.

Existing solutions to access a wireless

- 25 communication system employing OFDM [Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) were designed for wireless EAM [Accela area network] systems for fact packet access under a SEO (single input - single output) consignatation. However, the wireless IAM does not have the capability to deal with the
- 30 UE mobility, which requires seawless STS handoff. On the other band some cellular systems e.g. 3G INTS are capable of performing cell selection and STS identification and STS C/I vatio measurement.

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Maltiple Ingest maltiple output - orthogonal Frequency Edvision Whitiplearing MINNO-OPHNI is a moved highly spectral efficient technology used to transmit highspeed data through radio channels with Lawi Zeding both in Tempenory and in Lime. For a high-speed domaining backs data transmission system, the design of the physical layer packet structure is a fundamental apport.

CPUM technology has been adopted by DAR, DVM-T and IEEE 80.11 of canadrads. DAR and DVM-T are used for exide and 10 video carricotal breadcastin. J. Others eyerem, the signal is crassmitted in a continuous data streem. A pressble is not needed because class powher access is not critical. DAR and DVM-T are also applied in single frequency streomics. In this case, every transmitted 12 transmitts the sea signal as a simuleus. The interference from the migrobusing transmitters can be treated as an active ecbs, which can be needed by the pupper design of the prefix. [MER 00.11 is the Valeises DAR standard. It is apported based CPUM transmitselon system. A pressble basder 10 is introduced in this standard.

Synchronization within KTMO-OPEN (Multiple Imput Multiple Output-OPEN) systems, in which each transmutter and each receives have multiple anothers, is even more difficult. Adding to the complexity of the task is that a test year prolable of test perspectation process must be very reliable at very low off ratio conditions to allow a high rate of success for the entire cell. In addition, high mobility cueses a high Dompher spread and this makes reliable synchronization even move difficulty.

on MIMO-OPEN systems, synchronization can be performed in two steps. Pirst, frame synchronization (also called coarse synchronization) is performed in order to determine the approximate range of the location of the WIO 03/034642

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starting position of the first CPUM symbol in the frame. Second, timing synchronization (also called fine synchronization) is performed to deteratine the precise FFT window location, so that demodulation in the frequency 3 domain can be performed accountably.

Conventionally, fine synchronization is implemented in time domain. This is achieved by inserting an a priori known pilot training segment in the time domain for the receiver to perform the cross correlation computing 1 at select time slots.

For exemple, we shown in Figures 3A and 15. the OPTM frome structure of the Risk B0:2.13 standard utilizes several repeated short OPTM symbols generally indicated at 3 arranged as several badeses in the tize domain at the 15 beginning of the frame for select nub-curriers. followed by training OPTM symbols 207 for this symbolsmission. The headness a saw used for frame it a, course) symbolsmission for the training OPTM symbols 207 for a muse of to position the 977 similar precisely so that decodulation in the frequency of domain case be performed occurriety. The training OPTM symbols 277 are followed by a TPC OPTM symbol 209 and data OPTM symbols 277 are followed by a TPC OPTM symbol 209 and data

The TPS (transmassion parameter rignalized) CVEV. cythol 308, shown more clearly in the frequency domain (see 26 Figure 18), is transmitted With a frequency that correspond to an adaptive coding and modelation period The training OPEM symbols, TPS COPM symbol and data OPEM symbols use 411 sub-strings. In the 907.11 system, the repeated heater for course symbothomization are only transmitted on wretry for course symbols representations are only transmitted on wretry attends to the symbol of the symbol

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Furthermore for eachile communications, an efficient preamble design is even more difficult because of the multi-cell environment, the requirement for initial access when no PTG information is available, BTS evitching and even soft 5 bandoff

Existing methods in the process of cell acquisition and synchronization employ a 3-stepsynchronization approach adopted by UNTS WCDMA system, which requires a relatively long access time. While fine 10 synchronization may be performed in the time domain, the self-interference of MINO channels limits the performance of this approach under very low C/I conditions. Increasing the length of the correlation can enhance the performance of fine synchronization in the time domain but at the price of 15 an increase in overhead and processing complexity. The existing designs are based on the time domain training sequence correlation for a single transmit antenns and a single receive antenna system. However, a straightforward extension of such a time domain synchronisation approach 20 will cause performance loss especially for low C/I ratio applications. The cause of the performance loss is the self-interference between the MINO channels that is not easy

to reduce in time domain. 25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One bread aspect of the invention provides a NHTO-OFUN transmitter adapted to transmit a hander symbol former in which sub-carriers of a header OFHT symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriars for each of a pluvality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the header OFME symbol only on the respective set of subcarriers. WIO 03/038642

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In some embodiments, there are B antennas and a different set of sub-carriers separated by B sub-carriers is assigned to each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the header symbols contain a subliplexed dedicated pilot channel on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronistion channel on common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the pirality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the header OFENS symbols

10 further contain multiplexed broadcasting sub-catriers for
each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodisments, the transmitter is further
adapted to transmit a presemble having a precis; nollowed by
two identical OFDM symbols having anid header OFDM symbol
15 format. In some embodisments, the pretix is a cyclic
extension of the two identical OFDM symbols.

In some embodiments, the pilot channel has a BTS specific mapped complex sequence allowing efficient BTS identification.

20 In some embodiments, the common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition.

In some embodiments, the common synchronization channel is used for course synchronization and fine 25 synchronization and the pilot channel is used for fine synchronization.

In some ombodiments, the common synchronization channel is used to transmit a complex sequence which is different for each transmit antenna of one transmittor, but 10 which is common for respective transmit autenna of different transmitters within a communications swiwsky.

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In some exhodinents, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit OFDM frames beginning with said presents, and having scattered pilots throughout a remainder that name of the companion of th

- 5 In some embodiments, during the preamble, for each of E transmit antennas, dedicated pilot channol sub-carriets are transmitted and common synchronization channel subcarriers are transmitted and broadcasting channel subcarriers are transmitted.
- O In some embodiments, the sub-carriers of the prescable offen symbols are organized as repeating sequence of (dedicated pilot channel for each of 2 transmit ancennas, cemon synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of 2 transmit aremans) arranged in a predetermined order
- In some embodiments, the sub-carriers of the preamble OPEN mymbols are organized as a repeating sequence of (at least one decidenced pilot channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit entennas, at least one common synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit
- 20 antennas, at least one broadcast channel sub-carrier} arranged in a predetermined order.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a

- MIMO-OPEM Pacelver adapted to secsive a header symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OPEM symbol are divided 25 into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a pluvality of antennae, with sech antenna transmitting the heades OPEM symbol only on the respective set of sub-
- In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to 10 receive from N transmit antenman with a different set of sub-carriers separated by N sub-carriers assigned to each of the plucality of transmit antennas.

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In some embodiments, the receiver is further adapted to perform fine synchronization on the basis of the common synchronization channel sub-carriers and/or the dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.

- Statistics piece communications.

 Another broad appete of the invention provides a transmitter adapted to transmit a packet data frame structure. The packet data frame structure has a departmen baving a lampsh corresponding to a symbosolisation period of a network; the experience containing a plumility of radio for sees, each radio frame containing a plumility of radio frames, each radio frame containing a plumility of radio containing a plumility of radio containing a plumility of radio and particular sees of the containing a plumility of radio containing a plumility of an open plumility of the containing a plumility of the containing a plumility of the containing a plumility of the containing a plumility of the plumility of t
- In some embodirents, the header OFOM symbols have a header OFOM symbol formet in which sub-carriers of a 20 header OFOM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennae, with each enterna transmitting the header OFOM symbol only on the presentive set of sub-carriers.
- In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols
 sometime multiplexed pilot channel sub-carriers and common
 symchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the
 plurality of antennas.
- In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting channel sub-30 carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
 - In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit is a plurality of different modes by

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transmitting a different number of OFDN symbols per slot with an unchanged slot duration and with no change to the frame structure above the slot.

- In some embodiments, wherein modes with an 5 increased number of OFDM symbols per slot are realized by shortening OFDM symbol duration, and shortening FFT size, but not changing sampling frequency.
 - In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit to a respective set of users for each
- 10 TVS frame and to signal for each TPS frame which users should demodulate the entire TPS frame.
 - Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of performing symphronization at an OFDM receiver. The method involves, at each of at least one receive
- 15 antenna, sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain mamples; determining at least one course synchronization position; at each of the at least one receive antenna;
- a) for each of a plurality of candidate 20 fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna
 positioning an FPT window to the candidate fine
 synolizonisation position and converting by FPT the time
 to demain amplies into a respective set of frequency domain
 components;
- ii) for each said at least one
 transmit antenna, extracting a respective received training
 sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the meta
 of frequency domain components;
 - iii) for each transmit antenna, calculating a correlation between each respective received

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training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;

iv) coshining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation regult for each candidate synchronization position.

- b) determining a fine synchronization position from the plurality of correlation values;
- combining the fine synchronization positions from 10 the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine
- synchronization position.

 In some embodiments, a course synchronization
 - position is determined for each receive antenna and used for determining the respective fine synchronization position
- In some embodiments, a course synchronization position is determined for each receive antenna and an earliest of the positions is used determining the fine cynchronization positions for all receive antennas.
- In some embodiments, the course synchronization
 position is determined in the time domain for at least one
 receive antenna by looking for a correlation peak between
 the time domain samples over two OFDM symbol durations.
- In some embodisents, the method is applied at an OFTEM receiver having at least two antennas, and combining 25 the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization positions comprises selecting an extlest of the fine synchronization positions.
- In some embodiments, sampling a received signal to 30 produce a set of time domain samples is dome for at least three OFEM symbol durations; determining at least one course symchronization position comprises performing a

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course synchronization in the time domain by looking for a correlation peak between the rime domain mamples received over two OFDM symbol durations to identify a course synchronization position by:

- s) calculating a plurality of correlation values, seek socrelation value being a correlation calculated between a first set of time domain sumplex received during a first period being one ofform symbol duration and a second set of time domain amplex secsived of during a second period immediately following the first period and having OTMS symbol duration, for each of a plurality of starting times for raid first period;
- b) identifying the course synchronization position to be a maximum in said plurality of correlation 15 values.

In some embodiments, combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennes to produce an owerall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position comprises multiplying together the correlations for 20 the at least one transmit schema for each candidate synchronization position.

In some embodiments, the method is applied to a single transmit antenna single receive antenna system.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is

25 received on common synchronization channel sub-carriers.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is received during an OFDN frame preamble.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is received on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.

30 In some embodiments, the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble. WO 02/034942

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. .

Another broad aspect of the invention provides an OTEN receives having at least one receive antenes, for each said at least one receive antenna, receive circuitry adapted to assape a received signal to produce a respective set of time dunain sumples; a course syndromizer adapted to determine at least one course syndromization position; a rise synthemizer comprising of beat one PT, at least one correlator and at least one conduct, adapted to, at each of the at least one receive antenna.

- a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position;
- i) for each receive antenna position an PPT window to the candidate fine synchronization 15 position and convert by PFT the time domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain components;
- for each said at least one transmit antenna, extract a tempertive received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets of frequency domain components;
 - iii) for each transmit antenna, calculate a correlation between each respective received training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;
- 25 iy) combine the correlations for the at least one transuit antenna to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization nowition:
- b) determine a fine synchronization
 position from the plurality of correlation values;

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the receiver being further adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position.

- In some embodiments, the receiver ham at least two is receive antennas, and is adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position by salestima arallast of the fine superbookstation positions.
 - selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization positions.

 In gome embodiments, the receiver is adapted to
- 10 consider the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position by multiplying together the correlations for the st least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization position.
- 5 In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to receive the training sequence on common synchronization channel sub-carriers.

In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to receive the training sequence on dedicated pilot channel so sub-carriers.

- Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of performing fine synchronization. The method involves, at each at least one receive antenna receiving OPDM symbols containing a respective received frequency
- 20 domests training sequence for each of at least one transate antenna; performing fine synchronization in the frequency domain by looking for maximum correlations between known frequency domain training sequences and the received frequency domain training sequences.
- another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of transmitting signals enabling fine synchronization. The method involves from each of at least

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one transmit antenna, transmitting OFOM symbols containing a respective frequency domain training sequence.

- In some embodiments, a different frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by each transmit antenna,
- 8 but the same frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by corresponding antenna of other transmitters. Another broad aspect of the invention provides a
- method of performing cell selection at an OFUN recover.
 The method involves at each of at least one receive antenne,
 sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of
 time domain samples: determining at least one course
 the continuation of the received signal or the continuation of the continuatio
 - synchronization position; at each of the at least one receive antenna:
- s) performing a frequency domain 15 correlation between at least one received common
- synchronization sequence extracted from common synchronization channel sub-narriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a 20 plurality of candidate correlation peaks
 - selecting the M strongest correlation peaks for further processing;
- c) at each correlation peak, reconverting time domain eamples into frequency domain components and 25 processing pilot channel sub-carriers, these containing transmitter specific information, to identify a transmitter
 - d) determining a C/I or similar value for each transmitter thus identified;
- 30 selecting the transmitter having the largest C/X determined for any of the at least one receive antenna.

associated with each correlation peak;

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In some embodiments, performing a frequency domain correlation between at least one needleed common synchronization sequence extrated from common synchronization channel sub-earriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a suspective piusality of transmit autennas to Identify a plumaticy of candidate correlation peaks computers

- s) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least 10 one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna
 positioning an FFT window to the candidate film
 synchronization position and converting by FFT the time
 domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain
 somponents.
- 11) for each of at least one common synchronization sequence, each common synchronization sequence having been transmitted by a transmit antenna of each of at least one transmitter, extracting a respective or received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antennas from the sets of frequency domain components;
- iii) for each of the at least one common synchronization sequence, calculating a correlation between each respective received common synchronization 29 sequence and a respective known common synchronization exquence;
 - iy) combining the correlations to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
- b) determining at least one peak in the correlations, each said at least one peak being local maxima in the correlations.

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In some embodiments, the method further involves reconverting time domain suppless into frequency domain components based on the fine synthemisation position of the selected transmitter and performing a further fine 5 synthemisation based on a dedicated pliot channel for that transmitter.

In some embodiments, the method is applied to a NIMO-OFOM frame format having a header symbol format in which subcarriers of a header symbol are divided into a non-10 contiguous set of subcarriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting beader symbols only on the respective set of sub-parriers, and wherein the header symbols contain multiplexed pilot channel subcarriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for 15 each of the plurality of antennas, the frame beginning with two identical header OFDN symbols during which contents of the pilot channel sub-carriers are repeated and contents of the synchronization channel sub-carriers are repeated, the common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a 20 complex sequence which is different for respective antenna of one base station and being common across multiple base stations, and contents of the dedicated pilot channel subcarriers being at least locally unique to a particular base

26 In some embodiments, the nothod further involves for transmitter evicining, averaging the C/r os similar value over a rime interval for each transmitter thus identified, and as the end of the time interval instigating a transmitter of victio to the transmitter with the largest 10 average C/r or similar value if different from a currently selected transmitted.

BRISP DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Freferred embodiments of the invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying diagrams, in which:

Figure 1A is the frame structure of IEEE 802.13

5 stendard in the time domain; Figure 1B is the frame structure of Figure 1A in the frequency domain;

Figure 2A is a packet date frame structure provided by an embodiment of the invention;

10 Figure 28 is a packet frame hierarchy provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 1 is a proposed header structure provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a presmble beader structure in the 15 time domain provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a preamble header structure in the

Erequency domain provided by an embodiment of the invention; Figure 6 is a conceptual schematic view of a MIMO-

OFEM transmitter provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Dispure 7A is a block diagram of a MIMO-OFEM course synchronization functionality;

Figure 78 is a block diagram of a MING-OFEN fine synchronization functionality;

Figure 8 is a plot of a signature sequence 25 correlation output for pilot channel showing several

Figure 9 is a plot of a BTS identification simulation; and

candidate synchronization position;

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Figure 10 is a flowchart of a method for cell selection and re-selection for MINO-OFDEM provided by an embodiment of the invention.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREPERRED EMEGDINENTS

Reforring now to Highwa 2A, an CHEM packet frame structure provided by an embodiment of the invention is shown. Transmit Office hydrol streams are organized into such frames. Each frame causation of three engineering components of these causation of three engineering components of the causation of the causation

equipment) to perform the following fundamental operations: fant 878 (base station) access, 878 ideatification and C/I ratio measurement, framing and timing synchronization. 15 fraquency and mampling clock offset estimation and initial channel estimation. The design of a frame premable with

distinct accuracy. The dosage or least process to a minimized overhead for critical to maximum spectral efficiency and radio capacity.

Mono-ODEM is organized according to an exhodusent of the invention as follows: at the highest level are OCFM

cuperframes 500 (two shown). The duration of the superframe is determined by the network synchronization period (for exomple 1-second). The superframe is composed of saveral 10 35 ne radio frames 502 also referred to as OFDM frames. There would be 100 10 ng OFDM frames 502 in a ls superframe 500.

To support adaptive coding modulation (ACM), a fast signalling channel (79% channel-transmission parameter signalling) is introduced. Each OFUM frame SO2 (9 subdivided into TPS frames 504, in the illustrated example there are five 2 mm TPS frames for each 10 mm radio frame 502. The frame length used for TPS in case emobilismus is

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the same as the duration of the ACM unit. Bach 79% frame also contains signalling information which allows each user to determine whether the current 79% frame contains data for them or not. A TPS frame may contain data for multiple 5 users.

The TOS frame SGG can be divided further into several slots 906, each of which consists of several OTMS opposite. In the lituatized example, each TOS frome SGG deposition the fail interface cled risks. The semilater transmission unit is one OTMS eyabbol 990, 510. The duration of one OTMS eyabbol 990, 510. The duration of one OTMS eyabbol 990, 510. The duration convicement characteristics, for example, the maximum channel delay, the system-supplicy clock and the maximum channel delay, the system-supplicy clock and the maximum 130 Deppier. In the filtuatized example, there are four OTMS eyabbol 990, 300 per side 556.

To raduce the overhead caused by the insertion of the guard interval between COMP ownpole, different COMP symbol modes each with a different symbol curation and a 20 different prefix can be designed, for example, 0.5% mode and 12 mode. To simplify the system the sampling frequency is kept unchanged when doing the mode switching. These different modes are described in more detail below

The frame etructure of Figure 3D gives an example 25 of a frame etructure hierarchy compatible to the URTS airinterface. At the OTDM symbol level, there are two different types of OTDM symbols. These include the preamble OTDM symbols 558 and regular data symbols 513.

Referring now to Figure 4, which is a time domain or representation, each OPUM frame starts with a preamble, which consists of several identical header OPUM symbols 603, 605 preceded by a prefix 607 which is a cyclic extension of the header OPUM symbols. A repetition structure is used to W O 03/034642

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smalls symbromisation. By performing a correlation between edipters Communication in the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the control of the of example. These may be 1966 samples used per OTMS symbol. 3 For the pressable, during the prefix 670, the last 64 samples of the beader correct symbol one strensmitted. Here is no prefix for the accord header oran cymbol. The beader is insarred perfordically, and for the scample of Figure 25, this occurs every 10 ms. i.e. at the beginning of every OTMS I frame.

Referring again to Figure 2B, it is noted that for non-header OFDM symbols, i.e. for the regular OFDM symbols 510, every OFDN symbol preferably also has a profix In "1K" mode, there are 32 prefix samples, and 1024 actual 15 samples representing the FFT wime, for a total of 1056 samples per symbol. In 1/2K mode, there is a 16 sample profix, and then 512 camples per symbol (representing the FFT size) for a total of 528 samples/symbol Advantageously, using the frame structure of Figure 2B these 20 different modes can be supported without changing the sampling frequency. When in 1/2K mode, there are twice as many OFDM symbols 510 per slot 506. The particular mode chosen at a given instant should be such that the prefix size is greater than the maximum channel delay. In 1/K 25 mode, more OFEN symbols are sent with fewer sub-carriers. This is more robust to high Doppler, because the symbol duration is shorter; Also, the spacing between the subcarriers is larger further enhancing tolerance to Doppler Thus, there is a unified frame structure which accommodates 30 different PPT sizes, but with the same sampling rate a the receiver. Preferably the same preamble is used even for the different modes.

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OPDM is a parallel transmission technology. The whole useful bandwidth is divided into many sub-carriers, and each sub-carrier is modulated independently. According to an embodiment of the invention, to separate different 5 antenna with multiple antennas transmission, during the header not all sub-carriors are used on all transmit antennas. Rather, the sub-carriers are divided between antennas. An example of this will now be described with reference to Figure 3. The sub-carrier frequencies 10 contained within an OFDM symbol are each represented by circles. In this example it is assumed that there are two tronsmitting antennas in the MIMO system. Figure 3 shows OFDM symbols with the various sub-carriers spaced along the frequency axis 400, and with the contents of all the sub-15 carriers at a given instant representing one symbol in time, as indicated along the time axis 402. In this case, the first two OFDM symbols 408, 410 are used for dedicated pilot channel information while the remaining symbols (only two shown, 412, 414) are used for regular OPDM symbols. The 20 dedicated pilot channel information transmitted on the first two OFDM symbols 408, 410 alternates by sub-carrier between being transmitted by the first antenna and the second antenna. This is indicated for the first sub-carrier 404 which is transmitting dedicated pilot channel information 25 for the first transmitter and sub-carrier 406 which is transmitting dedicated pilot channel information for the second sub-carrier, and this pattern then repeats for the remainder of the sub-carriers. The other OPDM symbols 412, 414 contain information transmitted by both antennas. It is 10 to be understood that other spacings could alternatively be used. Furthermore, if there are more then two transmit

antennas, the pilot channel information would then alternate by sub-carrier in some predetermined pattern between all of

the transmit antennas.

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In another embodiment, a common synchronization channel, and dedicated pilot channel are frequency

channel, and dedicated pilot channol are trequency multiplexed onto the header symbols. A respective set of non-overlapping sub-carriers are assigned for each antenna to transmit respective dedicated pilot channel and common cynchronization channel.

- In another whodiment a commen synchronization channel, decided pilot channel and a Paradonacting channel are frequency multipleased onto the header synthols: Under this arrangement, the total usedl unde-critics of the header synthols are separated into three groups. These three groups are nepped onto the common synchronization channel, decidated pilot channel and the broadcasting channel respectively.
- An example of the mapping of the different channels in the MIMC-OFEM system with two-transmitter diversity is shown in Figure 5. In this example, there are shown four OFDM symbols 712, 714, 716, 718 two of which 712, 714 are header symbols. During the header symbols 712,714 20 every second sub-carrier is used for the first antenna with the remaining sub-carriers used for the second antenna. This is easily generalized to higher numbers of antennas. For this example, it is assumed that there are two transmit antennas in the MIMO system. Every sixth sub-carrier 25 starting at the first sub-carrier 760 is for the first transmitter dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the second sub-carrier 702 is for the second transmitter dedicated pilot channel subcarrier. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the third sub-30 carrier 704 is for the first transmitter common
 - carrier 704 is for the first transmitter common synchronization channel sub-carrier. Every sixth subcarrier starting at the fourth sub-carrier 706 is for the second transmitter common synchronization channel sub-

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carrier. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the fifth subcarrier is for broadcasting channel sub-carriers for the first antenna, and every sixth sub-carrier searting at the sixth sub-carrier 100 is for broadcasting channel subcarriers for the second sansama.

The common synchronization channel is a universal channel for initial access. It can also be used for synchronization and portionary channel estimation. The different transmitters share the common synchronization subcarries the result of the common synchronization subcarries as indicated above the common synchronization channel; as divided between different transmitters A roomen complex sequence known by all the terminals is used to modulate the sub-carriers received for the common synchronization of the common synchronization sequence is a channel. The same common synchronization sequences in the event because or most proportional synchronization sequences and the common synchronization sequences in the event that there are multiple transmit universal measures must have been considered that can be considered to the common synchronization sequences. But a can be transmitted by the special common sequence in the event that there are multiple transmit universal measures must have considered the common sequence. But the common sequence is the common sequence of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a sequence. But the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation sequence, most interest the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common sequence is and the common sequence is a supplementation of the common sequence in the common se

stations are able to find initial symphronization positions for further WFS identification by looking for a correlation peak between received symphronization sequence and the known transmitted symphronization sequence. If the definated pilot channel is used for FTS/cell

identification, and supports Of measurement for the cell selection, cell switching and handoff. A unique complex sequence, for example a DF code, is assigned to such TDF and used to modulate the dedicated pilot sub-carriers. A 3 different unique sequence is transmitted by each astemna in the multiple transmit astemna come. Unlike the case for the common provinciation change, (different base stations

transmit using different pilot sequences. The quasi-

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orthogonality of the PM codes semigmed to different STSs makes it possible to do access point identification and initial interference measurement. The dedicated pilot channel can also be used to assist the synchronization 5 processing.

To fully utilize the sub-carriers in the header OFDM symbols, as indicated above, some sub-carriers are preferably used as a broadcasting channel. In the example of Figure 5, two of every six sub-carriers are used for this 10 purpose The broadcasting channel can carry important system information. STTD (space time transmit diversity) pohenes cannot be used for the broadcasting channel [or any of the sub-carriers in the header OFDN symbols; because of it will destroy the repetition structure of the header OFDM is symbols which is required by synchronization algorithms. However transmitting the broadcasting information by all transmitters on the same sub-carrier may cause destructive interference between transmitters. To solve that problem the broadcasting channel is partitioned between different 20 transmitters, so in the two transmit antenna case, the subcarriers (mapped for the broadcasting channel) can be assigned alternatively for the transmit antenna to provide diversity. Fower boosting may be applied to further enhance the broadcasting channel

The broadcasting information from different NTT's can be different. In some submidutest broadcasts producing information is protected so these users close to the cell boundaries can receive it correctly in the presence of strong interference. A short NT code could be used to spread the broadcasting information. The manifoldering NTS is assigned to use different code. The interface the broadcasting channel reduces the presents overhead and increases the spectrum efficiency.

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The broadcast channel is used to transmit information unique to the particular base station. A single broadcast message may be sent on the combined broadcast channel carriers for the two antennas. By designing the 5 preamble header symbol to consist of pilot channel, synchronization channel and the broadcasting channel, the preamble header overhead is reduced. The common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition. The dedicated pilot channel with a STS 10 specific mapped signature allows an efficient BTS identification. The combined common synchronization channel and the pilot channel are used together for MIMO channel estimation. The use of the combined common synchronization channel and the dedicated pilot channel also allows for high 15 accuracy synchronization. Frequency domain training symbols are robust to timing error and multipath environments. The preamble design allows the flexibility of the user equipment to implement more efficient algorithms

It is noted that the specific breakdown of sub-20 carrians between the dedicated plots channel in one subordinant, between the sedicated plots channel and comen synchronization channel in mother embodiment, and between the dedicated pilot channel, common synchronization channel and troutdont channels in smother embodiment, are only 26 specific computer. These can be allocated in any switzhile 27 specific computer. These can be allocated in any switzhile

Referring now to Figure 5, shown is a conceptual schematic of a NYDM-OTH Economittee 10. A first sample and of four OTHW symptole 2011 is shown transmitted from a first to a first 10 transmit antenna 12 and a second sample set of four OTHW symbole 2013 is shown transmitted from a second transmit sateman 2). In special an OTHM transmitter will have Mug transmitterms, where Wug is a design parameter. Within

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the MIMO-OFDM transmitter 10, data originating from a demultiplexer 23 are sent to one of either a first OFDM component 24 commerced to transmit antenna 21 or a second OFDM component 26 connected to transmit antenna 23. The 5 commoments organize the data onto sub-carriers of CFDN symbols and OPDM frames, each sub-carrier being at a different orthogonal frequency. Each OFDN component 24,26 has a respective header inserter 29 which inserts header OFDM symbols. The sample sets of OFDM symbols 201 and 203 10 represent the first four OFDM symbols of the transmitted OFOM frame from transmit antennae 21 and 23, respectively, where each row of data symbols or pilot symbols is an OFDM symbol. A first OFDN symbol 13 and a second (identical to the first) OFDM symbol 14 represent the two header OFDM 15 symbols unique to the OFDM frame transmitted by first transmit antenna 21. Similarly, a third GFDM symbol 17 and a fourth (identical to the third) OFDM symbol represent the two header OPDM symbols unique to the OPDM frame transmitted by the second transmit antenna 23. Four OFDM symbols 15, 20 16, 19, 20 are typically non-identical OFDM symbols made up of a plurality of data symbols, with at least one data symbol indicated generally at 11 on each OFDM sub-carrier. An entire OFDM frame would typically have many more data symbols. Also, the OFDM symbols 201 are transmitted 25 concurrently, and with the same timing, as OFDM symbols 203.

In this cample, the two identical baseds cross symbols commant of dedicated pilot channel nub-carriers 12 and common symbols commant of dedicated pilot channel nub-carriers. These may size be breadcast channel nub-carriers, not shown. The dedicated pilot channel nub-carriers are used for Off ratio measurement and NFS identification and fine symbronization as detailed below, there can also be used for indical channel estimation. The common symbronization channel sub-carriers 9 are used for course symbronization and fine

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synchronization, initial access, and initial channel estimation.

In the illustrated example, during the two headers OTUM symbols, the first of every four consecutives sub-5 carriers is used to carry dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted by transmitting asterms 21. Sindlarly, the second of every four consecutive sub-carriers is used to carry dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted by transmitting statums 23.

The dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted on the pilot channel sub-carriers 10, 25 are defined by base station/sector specific DW sequence. As not of symbols from a complex pseudo-random PW sequence unique to the base station is mapped onto the dedicated pilot channel subticative locations in the header CDPM symbols.

The third of every four consecutive nub-carriers in the two header symbols is used to carry common synchronization channel symbols transmitted by transmitting actemns 21. Similarly the fourth of every four consecutive 20 sub-carriers is used to common synchronization channel symbols transmitted by transmitting antenns 23.

The common synchronization channel symbols transmitted on the common synchronization only-cargines s, 27 are defined by unique complex pseudo-random fill evapuace for each transmit sensem 21 and 22. A set of symbols from this complex pseudo-random by sequence is supped onto the common synchronization channel subscription of the common synchronization channel symbols of each frame transmitting symbols of each frame transmitted through each transmitting an antenna use a MF code unique to that transmitting untenna use a MF code unique to that transmitting antennas of other base stations. In the power exemple MFRum." Mr as decolated with transmit antenna 21 and PRum." Mr as decolated with transmit antenna 21 and PRum." Mr as decolated with transmit antenna 21 and PRum."

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associated with transmit natesns 23. However, similar ascense in different transmitters throughout the communication nateurs will use the sawe NW code. For example, the common symbotisation channel symbols for a first transmit anneas 21 on all transmitters within the network will use one FW code (FMppm⁽¹⁾), and the common synchronization channel symbol for a second transmit ancemna 20 on all transmitters within the natwork will use a different FW code (FMppm⁽²⁾).

- Neferring to Figure 7A, a block diagram of KIND-OUTH receiver functionality is shown which is adapted to perform coarse synchronization based on the two repeated OTHM header symbols transmitted by each transmit antenna as detailed above. The OTDM receiver includes a first
- 13 receiving antenna 734 and a second receiving antenna 735 (slithough nore generally there will be a plantity of B receiving antenna 74 receives a first received signal as B reseave 736. The first received and 12 received again is a combination of the two signals 20 transmitted by the two transmitting antennae 71 and 23 of Figure 8, although each of the usignals will have been altered by a respective channel between the respective transmitting antenna 734.
- The second receiving materian 135 receives a mecond received signal at RF Preceiver 150. The second received signal is a combination of the two signals transmitted by the two transmitting antennam 11 and 31, although auch of the two signals will have been altered by a respective channel
- signals will have been alread by a respective channel between the respective transmitting antenna and the second receiving entenna 75s. The four channels (between each of the two transmitting antennae and each of the two receiving antennae) may vary with time and with frequency, and will in general be different from each other.

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Course synchronization is performed for the first receive attending 176 by a course synchronizer 717 on discrete time samples of a received signal to describe an approximate respect 4.0 located of the starting position of 5 the first header synch. A similar process is performed by course synchronizer 711 for the accordantement 735. Course synchronizate 116 for the accordantement 735. Course synchronizate 101 for the contract process of the contract process of the co

Initially, the course synchronizer 737 starts the time downin course synchronization processing. A running buffer (not shown) is used to buffer discrete time suspless of the received signal over three successive OFEN symbol 20 period, and them calculates the auto-correlation y(n) between suspless collected during two successive OFEN symbol between suspless collected during two successive OFEN symbol.

$$\gamma_{J}(n) = \sum_{i}^{Nbox Ger} x(n+i).x^{*}(n+i+N_{box Ger})$$

durations as follows:

where x(m) is the time domain samples of the received 25 signal, M_{breaur} is the number of samples taken over one OFDM symbol duration.

In some embodiments, a moving correlator is applied in the real time implementation to save calculation power.

In one embodiment, the values of y_r(n) are calculated in sequence, for n=1 (until n = N_{tender}), until s W O 02/034642

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correlation value is above a threshold, after which a southum search is enabled. The computation of the cortelation values continues and the maximum nearch process will continue until the correlation result is below the threshold again, the sample position corresponding to the maximum correlation value is the coarse synchronization nomities.

$$n = \operatorname{argmax}(v, (n))$$
 $n \in (v, (n) > \operatorname{Transhold})$

The threshold is typically calculated from the 10 average auto-correlation values within one frame. Alternatively, another way of finding the maximum is to determine a local maximum for each OFDM symbol over an OFDM frame which might be 60 symbols in length for example. Then, the overall maximum is taken to be the maximum of the 15 local maxima. This process is conducted both course synchronizers. In the event fine synchronization is to proceed jointly, the overall course synchronization position may be taken as some combination of the two synchronization values, and is preferably taken to be the earlier of two 20 course synchronization positions thus determined. Alternatively, each fine synchronizer (detailed below) can work from a respective course synchronization position. Referring to Figure 78, a block diagram is shown of an MINO-OFDM fine synchronization functionality is shown. In one 25 embodiment, the fine synchronization functionality is adapted to perform fine synchronization based on the tworepeated OFDM header symbols transmitted by each transmit antenna as detailed above using the common synchronization channel and/or the dedicated pilot channel. Hore generally, 30 the fine synchronization functionality can perform fine

synchronization for OFDM frames within which some known training sequence has been asbedded. Also, an input to the fine synchronization process is a course synchronization W-O 43934642

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pentition. This course synchronization position may be deturnated using the above discussed method, or using may other wuitable method. The components which are identical to those of Figure 7a are inflating tumbered and on 5 acrual hoplementation would be thereof if the common synchronization of Figure 7a are inflated by the functionality of Figure 7b is replicated for each of the one of the functionality of Figure 7b is replicated for each of the one of more restrictions.

A fine synchronization process is performed for 10 each of one or more recoive antennae, and then an overall synchronization position is taken based on a combination of the fine synchronization positions. By way of overview, once the coarse synchronizers have determined the coarse synchronization position(s) s...... each fine synchronizer 15 performs an FFT on the signal samples on either side of the coarse synchronization position, to generate frequency domain components over the frequency band of OFDM subcarriers. Each fine synchronizer searches the frequency domain components in order to locate the precise location of 20 the FFT window. The precise location of the FFT window is required in order to perform OFDN demodulation in the Exequency domain. The fine synchronizer locates the precise location of the FPT window by performing correlation measurements between the known PN codes (PNower'1) & PNewer'11) 25 and the frequency components within a searching window defined with respect to the coarse synchronization position Rosers. The correlation measurements performed by each fine synchronizer are performed in the frequency domain, and one set of correlation measurements is performed for each known 30 PN code $(PN_{SYSC}^{(1)} \le PN_{SYSC}^{(2)})$, that is, for each transmitting antenna 21 and 23 (or for how many of the one or more

transmit antenna there are).

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Rath fine symptomises elected Sequel signal samples starting at an initial signal sample within the searching window, where Nopes, is the moder of signal samples in an OPEN symbol. For each transmitting satemas, seach line propriories determine a correlation measurement between the frequency densis signal samples and the PM code corresponding to the transmitting matemas.

More specifically, time synchronization searching is performed ones n_{main} , supposing that the searching value 10 is $2\pi k$; the searching replication of the n_{main} n_{main} n

 $R(l_s t) = FPT(x(n(t), t)) \cdot n(t) = \{n_{sor}(t) + N_{prope}, n_{exc}(t) + N_{probe}, t\}; t = 1, \dots, N_{PP}$

where $B_{\rm crofix}$ is the number of prefix samples and $N_{\rm cro}$ is the FFT size.

o From R. the complex data R^{OLA}-Mag. carried by the common synchronization channel of different transmitters is extracted, since common synchronization channels are divided between different transmitters in RIEO OVEM system. More questally, the complex the data corresponding to a

25 transmitted training sequence is extracted. The correlation between $R^{(f,H)}_{sym}$ and $FH^{(f)}_{sym}$ is:

$$\gamma_{f}^{(i,k)}(i) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{con}-1} R^{(i,k)}_{sout}(m,i) PN^{*(i)}_{mor}(m)$$
, $i = 0,...,2D$

where $j=1,2,...,N_{TR}$ indicates transmitter, $k=1,2,...,N_{RR}$ indicates receiver, $PN^{(1)}_{SNR}$ is the common SYNC PN code for 30 jth transmitter and E_{SNR} is the size of common PN code. WG 63/634642

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Then the starting point index n_{max} is shifted by one $(n_{max}(1), n_{max}(n))$ -1), and snother R_{max} samples are processed as described above. In order to get the new frequency domain data $2^{H/3} n_{max}(n,1)$, we need to perform FFF 9 again. An iterative method can be used for this purpose to reduce the computational complexity.

$$R(I,t) = R(I,I-1) \cdot e^{i L_1(t-1) \cdot H(t)} \quad : \chi(n_{\max}(t) + \mathcal{N}_{posts}) - \chi(n_{\max}(t-1) - \mathcal{N}_{posts} - 1)$$

where MFFT is the FFT size. Extracting $R^{\ell(A)}_{\rm cross}$ 10 (p,i), the new correlation is calculated. The above procedure is continued until $n_{\rm close}$ moves out of the fine searching window.

For each

 $n_{pr} = \arg \min \left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} \prod_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{i=1}^{p} n_{j,i}^{p} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{p} \exp c^{i+p} c^{i+p} c^{i+p}$ specifies on position can be found by finding n_{total} corresponding to the maximum of the products of the corresponding to the maximum of the products of the corresponding constant of the products of the constant of the co

$$\pi_{fex}(k) = \arg\max(\prod_{i=1}^{N_0} \mid \gamma^{(i+1)}(\epsilon) \mid)$$

To reduce the possibility of false slarm, a criterion may be set. For example, the fine symphronization 25 may be considered to be achieved if the following condition is satisfied,

$$\max(\prod_{i=1}^{N_b} \mid \gamma^{(j,i)}(t)|b>N_{\text{denotes}} \mid_{\frac{1}{2^{N_b}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_b} \prod_{j=1}^{N_b} \mid \gamma^{(j,j)}(t)|$$

where November is a factor determined by the pre-set fine searching window size. Freferably, an overall fine W-G-02(034542

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synchronization position is then taken to be the earliest of the fine synchronization positions determined for the different receive antenhas.

The fine synchronization process for one receive 5 antenna is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 78. At the output of the first receiver 736, blocks D0 738 through DEN 742 represent alignment of the FFT blocks 744, ..., 748 for the various candidate fine synchronization positions (2N+1 in all). The FFT blocks 774, ... 748 compute an FFT on each 10 respective set of samples. Each FFT output is fed to a correlator block for each transmit antenna. If there are two transmit antennae, then there would be two such correlator blocks per FFT output. For example FFT 744 has an output fed to a first correlator block 745 for the first 16 transmit antenna, and fed to a second correlator block 755 for a second transmit antenna. It is noted that if the spacing of the sub-carriers used to transmit the training sequence (the common synchronization sequence or pilot channel sequence in the above examples), a full FFT does not 20 need to be completed in order to recover the training sequence components. The correlator block 745 for the first antenna multiplies with multiplier 747 the recovered training sequence symbol locations of the FFT output by the known training sequence for the first transmit antenna and 25 these multiplications are added in summer 751. This came computation done in correlator 755 for the known training sequence of the second transmit antenna and the training sequence locations for the second transmit antenna. This is done at the first receiver for all of the different possible 30 shifts for each transmit antenna. The correlation results across different transmit antennas for each possible shift are multiplied together in multipliers 753. The shift which results in the maximum of these multiplications is selected to be the fine synchronization position for the particular

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receiver. The same process is followed for any other receive antennas, and the overall fine synchronization position is preferably taken as the earliest of the fine synchronization positions thus computed.

- The timing synchronization can be tracked every frame in case that the synchronization position drifts or losses. For example, in systems employing the previously described prevails, each time a permantic arrives at the receiver the 2-rtsp process of synchronization is reposted, in unity the same employed in the synchronization. In this case, a smaller escarching visions way be used based on the sameupton that the critic of the synchronization position should be around the vicinity of the current location. After sequilation, the desicated 15 pillot channel code assigned to rodalize dedicated pillot channel for different 252 can be used in the correlator, or
- An embodiment of the invention has been described on with respect to as NIMO-OPON transmitter having more than one transmitting attenna. The wethood of performing synchronization at the OPEN receiver may also be applied to a signal received from an OPEN transmitter having only one transmitting sequence.

the common synchronization sequence can be used, or some

Iabely, in the embodisment of the invention described thus far there has only been one transmitter having multiple antennae and one receiver baving multiple antennae. In what follows, the concepts of the invention 30 will be breadened to encourase the multi-cellular.

25 is inserted in the frame by the OPDM transmitter.

environment having many MIMO-OPDM transmitters and many MIMO-OPDM receivers

Access in a Multi-Cellular Environment

other training sequence.

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Dyscem access in a waiti-collists environment introduces the may problem of cell selection, as three will be many transmitten transmitting the sawe common pilot symbols. In another embodiment of the invention, the 3 previously introduced transmit header is used by reculvers to perform systems access and cell selection.

During initial acquisition, the VM starts by

performing coarse synchronization. This may be done using the previously described methods, or some other method. 10 After one frame duration, the coarse synchronization position is determined. Pine synchronization search algorithm is performed afterwards based on the common synchronization channel. Because the data carried by the common synchronization channel are the same for all BTS, 15 several fingers (peaks) can be observed in a nulti-cell environment and multi-path fading propagation channels. These fingers usually correspond to different BTS and/or different paths. Referring to Figure 8, shown is an example of fine synchronization (to the common synchronization 20 channel) raw output computed in a smilt:-cellular environment as a function of sample index. In the present example there are five significant fingers 400, 402, 404, 406, and 408. The M strongest fingers are chosen and the corresponding positions are located, where M is a system design parameter. 25 These positions are used as candidates for final synchronization and also as the positions upon which BTS identifications are made

The results of Figure 8 do not allow 878 identification because 878 transatt the same common 30 synchronization sequences. At each candidate synchronization position, the correlations of the received dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and 411 possible complex sequences (dedicated pilot 800 sequences) assigned to

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different BTS are calculated to scan for the presence of all the possible adjacent STSs. In the multiple transmit antenna case, preferably this correlation is done on the basis of the combined dedicated pilot PN sequences of the 5 multiple antennas over all of the dedicated pilot subcarriers to generate a single correlation result for each index. Figure 9 shows an example of the relation between the STS scanning results and the checking points (candidate synchronization positions). The BTS identification is 10 realized by detecting the FN code corresponding to the maximum correlation value at each candidate synchronization position. C/I can be computed based on all correlation results at each checking position. At the initial acquisition stage, the cell selection is determined by 15 selecting the BTS with the largest C/I ratio. In the present example two BTS are identified, a first BTS BTS) and a second BTS BTS2. With multiple-antenna receiver diversity, the first decision of the cell selection should be based on the comparison of the highest C/I obtained by different

the comparison of the namesh (VI obtained by distormed.

To obtain the final symmetronization position, fine
symmetrican is performed again. Dut by using the
symmetrican is performed again. Dut by using the
dedicated pilor channel and the dedicated complex sequence
found through the BTW identification. A smaller searching
to window around the fine symmetrication position is used.

The final symmetricanization reportion to used.

The final symmetrication reconstruction
position. This step is to radius the possibility that a wash
path (multi-path) is selected because of the broti-term
facing. To reduce the false starm promobility, a threshold
is set. This threshold can be a rate of the finger
strength with respect to the final symmetrication position
and the average of the correlation within the search undow.

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In the normal data processing stage, the fine synchronization and the BYS identification steps are repeated every frame when a new preamble is received, but a small set of the candidate PN codes is applied in the BTS 5 scan. After DTG identification, a STS candidates list can be descrated through searching strong interferences. This list is updated periodically, for example every 10 ms, and provides information for BTS switch and even soft handoff. certain criteria can be set in order to trigger the MTS 10 switch and soft handoff. To everage the impact from the fading, the decision for BTS switching and the soft handoff may be based on observation during a certain period. The criteria can be the comparison of the maximum correlation values representing C and the strongest I. It should be is noted that after the cell switch and the soft handoff, the synchronization way also be adjusted by the final step in the initial access. The overall cell selection and re-

In the first step 600, coarse synchronization in performed for commands about on the presents bester in the time domain. This involves finding a coarse boundary between each frame by looking for two identical symbols. Currelating supplies over adjacent symbol durations with a peak to found does this. Step 600 relies on a presentie to a frame beginning with two adjacent identical symbols.

malection mathed is shown in Figure 10.

Next during step 602, at the coarse symbtomisming pasts, an PT is computed, and a switch to the processing of the common symbotic particle channel in the frequency domain is made. A search videous is occured on 30 symbolisming the search in the search videous is occured on strongest correlation pasts are selected, se profit. At this lies, it is not known which the mach past is associated with. BY description of the search only be been determined. WO 02034942

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Then as step 506, for each cortication peak, the FTS is again computed and the cortications assessited with the firs synchronization procedure are computed using the decisioned pilot channels - them conclaining a base cration 5 specific complex enquences. This is immediately followed by step 500 Warnels correlation with the ATS identification complex enquences is made in order to allow an identification of the assessites have stations. At step sit, a OT ratio is computed for each str thus identified ITS selection and DTS switching is performed on the basis of DTS selection and DTS switching is performed on the basis of weighting as performed on the basis of these C/2 ratios weighting as performed on the basis of these C/2 ratios wereased over two electrons.

Finally, for access, the FFT is computed and fine is synchronization is applied to the dedicated pilot channel of the STS with the largest C/I ratio as per step 514.

DTS initial synchronization performed on the common synchronization channel. A DTS specific respuese is embedded in the frequency domain and DTS identification of processing in performed in the frequency domain allowing the claimination of MTMO-OTM inter-channel interfarement. MTMO-OTM inter-channel interfarement. MTMO-OTM Inter-channel interfarement. MTMO-OTM MTMO-OTM

The result is improvement of the symphocolization and identification of the seving 92% in a seven multi-path channel and high interference environment by joint 87% synchronization and cell selection. Channel estimation in the path of the path of

In the above example, the access has been performed based on the synchronization channel and pilot

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channel embedded in the previously discussed proxmble. More generally, the access can be performed with such channels embedded in any suitable manner within an OFDN symbol stream.

Meat has been described is marely illustrative of the application of the principles of the invention. Other arrangements and methods can be implemented by those akilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. W-O 08/034642

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Ne claim:

- A MINO-OFEN transmitter adapted to transmit a header symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFEN symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers
- 5 for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-certiers.
 - 3: A transmitter according to claim 1 wherein there are n antennas and a different set of sub-carriers separated
- 10 by N sub-carriers is assigned to each of the plurality of antennas.
 - A transmitter seconding to claim 1 wherein the header symbols contain a walltiplexed dedicated pilot channel on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common symbols relation channel on common symbols relation channel
- 15 synchronization channel on common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
 - A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the header OPDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
- 20 5. A transmitter according to claim 1, adapted to transmit a preamble having a profix, followed by two identical OTDM symbols having said header OTDM symbol formst.
- 6. A transmitter according to claim 5 wherein the 25 prefix is a cyclic extension of the two identical OFDM symbols
- A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the pilot channel sub-carriers have a BTS specific capped complex sequence allowing efficient BTS identification.
- 30 8. A transmitter according to any one of claims 3 wherein the common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition.

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- A transmitter scoording to claim 2 wherein the common synchronization channel is used for course synchronization and fine synchronization and the pilot channel is used for fine synchronization.
- 5 10. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the common synchronization channel is used to transmit a complex sequence with is different for each transmit ancema of one transmitter, but which is common for respective transmit autenass of different transmitters within a communications of the property.
 - A transmitter according to claim: Adapted to transmit OFUM frames beginning with said presable, and having scattered pilots throughout a remainder of the OFUM symbols in each OFUM frame.
- 16 12. A transmitter according to claim 1 wherein during the preamble, for each of N transmit untennas, dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers are transmitted and common synchrodization channel sub-carriers are transmitted and broadcasting channel sub-carriers are transmitted
- 20 13. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the orb-carrier of the presents OVEN symbol are organized as a repeating sequence of [dedicated pilo: channel for sech of F transmit actenase, common symbolication channel subcarrier for sech of N transmit antennas) arranged in a 35 predesentmined order.
- 14. A transmitter according to claim 4 wherein the sub-carriers of the pressble OFDM symbols are corganized as a repeating sequence of let least one dedicated pilot channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit antennas, at least one 30 common synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of N crammit ancennas, at least one broadcast channel outcrammit ancennas, at least one broadcast channel out-

carrier) arranged in a predetermined order.

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- 15. A MINO-OFFN receiver adapted to receive a header symbol formst in which sub-carriers of a header OFFN symbol are divided shot a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna
- 5 transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-carriers
- 16. A receiver according to claim 1% adapted to receive from N transmit antennes with a different set of sub-carriers separated by N sub-carriers assigned to each of the plurality of transmit autonnas.
 - 17. A receiver according to claim 15 wherein the header OPEM symbols contain multiplexed dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of transmit antennas.
- 15 18. A receiver according to claim 17 wherein the header OPEM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
 - 19. A receiver according to claim 15 adapted to
- receive a preamble having a prefix, followed by two 20 identical OFDM symbols having said header OFDM symbol format,
- A receiver according to claim 15 wherein the dedicated pilot channel has a STS specific mapped complex sequence, the receiver being adapted to perform BTS
- 25 identification on the basis of the dedicated pilot channel.
 21. A receiver according to class 39 wherein the
 - dedicated pilot channel have a BTS specific sapped complex sequence, the receiver being adapted to perform BTS identification on the basis of the dedicated pilot channel.
- 30 23. A receiver according to claim 2% wherein the header OFCN symbols contain multiplexed dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel sub-

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5 symbols which are identical.

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carriers for each of the plurality of transmit antennes, the receiver being further adapted to perform course synchronization on the common synchronization channel by looking for a correlation peak between consecutive OFDM

23. A receiver according to claim 22 further adapted to perform fine synchronization on the basis of the common synchronization channel sub-carriers and/or the dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.

- 10 26. A transmitter adapted to transmit a packet data frame structure comprising:
 - a superframe having a length corresponding to a synchronization period of a network;
- the superframe containing a plurality of radio
- 15 frames;
 - each radio frame containing a plurality of TPS (transmission parameter signalling) frames corresponding to an adaptive ceding and modulation period;
- each TPS frame containing a plurality of slots 20 corresponding to an air interface slot size;
 - each slot containing a plurality of OFFEM symbols, with the first two symbols of the first slot of the first TDS frame of each OFDEM frame being used as header OFDEM symbols.
- 25 25. A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the header OFUM symbols have a header OFUM symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFUM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennam, with each antenna transmitting the header OFUM 30 symbol only on the respective set of sub-carriers.

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- 26. A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the header OPDM symbols contain multiplexed pilot channel subcarriers and common synchronization channel sub-catriers for each of the plurality of antennam.
- 5 27. A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the header OFON symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
 - 28. A transmitter according to claim 24 adapted to transmit in a plurality of different modes by transmitting of
- 10 different number of OFDM symbols per slot with an unchanged slot duration and with no change to the frame structure above the rior
 - 29 A transmitter according to claim 28 wherein modes with an increased number of OFDM symbols per slot are
- 15 realized by shortening OFDM symbol duration, and shortening FFI size, but not changing sampling frequency.
- 36. A transmitter according to claim 24 adapted to transmit to a respective set of users for each TPS frame and to signal for each TPS frame which users should demodulate the entire TPS frame.
 - A receiver adapted to receive and process OFDM frames transmitted by the transmitter of claim 24.
 - A method of performing synchronization at an OFDM receiver comprising:
- At each of at least one receive antenna, sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples;

determining at least one course synchronization position;

30 at each of the at least one receive antenna:

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 a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position.

- for each receive antenna
- s positioning an FFT window to the candidate fine synchrotization position and converting by FFT the time domain simples into a respective set of frequency domain components;
 iii for each said at least one
- 10 transmit antenna, extracting a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets of frequency domain components;
- (ii) for each transmit antenna, calculating a correlation between each respective received training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;
- iv) combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization operation.
 - b) determining a fine synchronization position from the plurality of correlation values;
- combining the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine 25 synchronization position.
- 33 A method according to claim 32 wherein a course oynchronization position is determined for each receive antenna and used for determining the respective fine oynchronization position.
- 30 34. A method according to claim 32 a course synchronization position is determined for each receive

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- antounh and an earliest of the positions is used determining the fine synchronization positions for all receive antonnas. 35. A method according to claim 33 Wherein the course synchronization position is determined in the time domain
- 5 for at least one receive antenna by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain samples over two OPDM symbol durations.
- 36. A method scoording to claim 32 applied at an OFDM receiver having at least two antennas, combining the fine o synchropization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine cynchronization position comprises selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization mostifions.
 - 37. A method according to claim 32 wherein:
- 15 sampling a received signal to produce a set of time domain samples is done for at least three OFDN symbol durations;
- determining at least one owner synchronization position comprises performing a course synchronization in the time domain by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain sumples received over two ORDM symbol durations to identify a course synchronization position by:

 a) calculations a pluratity of correlation
- values, each correlation value being a correlation 20 calculated between a first set of time domain samples received during a first period baving one OPEM symbol duretion and a accord set of time domain samples received during a second set of time domain samples received during a second seriod immediately following the first period and having OPEM symbol duration. For each of a
- 30 plurality of starting times for said first period;

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 identifying the course synchronization position to be a maximum in said plurality of correlation values,

- 38. A method according to claim 32 wherein:
- 5 combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennae to produce an owerall overald-ion result for each candidate synchrotration position comprises multiplying together the correlations for the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization to resilion.
 - A method according to claim 32 applied to a single transmit antenna single receive antenna system.
- 40. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received on common synchronization 15 channel sub-carriers.
 - 41. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame presmble
- 42. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received on dedicated pilot channel 20 sub-carriers.
 - 43. A method according to claim 42 Wherein the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble.
 - 44. An OFDM receiver comprising:
- at least one receive antenna;

 for each said at least one receive antenna,
 receive circuitry adapted to dample a received signal to
 produce a respective set of time domain samples.
 - a course synchronizer adapted to determine at least one course synchronization position;

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a fine synchronizer comprising at least one FPT, at least one correlator and at least one combiner, adapted to, at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position;
- for each Keceive antenna position on FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization position and convert by FFT the time domain samples into a 10 respective set of frequency domain components;
 - 11) for each said at least one transmit antenna, extract a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets of frequency domain components;
- 15 iii) for each transmit antenna, calculate a correlation between each respective received training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;
- iv) combine the correlations for 20 the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
 - b) determine a fine synchronization position from the plurality of correlation values;
- the receiver being further adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenns in an overall fine synchronization position.
- 65. A two-uver amorating to claim 44 having at least two receive antennas, adapted to combine the fine 30 synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position by melecting an earliest of the fine synchronization position.

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- 46. A receiver according to claim 44 edapted to combine the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation Fewalt for each candidate synchronization position by wmltiplying together 5 the correlations for the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization position.
 - 47. A receiver according to claim 44 adapted to receive the training sequence on cosmon synchronization channel sub-carriers.
- 10 48. A receiver according to claim 44 adapted to receive the training sequence on dedicated pilot channel aph-marriars.
 - 49 A method of performing fine synchronization comprising:
- 5 at each at least one receive antenna receiving OFEN symbols containing a respective received frequency domain training sequence for each of at least one transmit antenna:
- performing fine synchronization in the frequency domain by looking for maximum correlations between known frequency domain training sequences and the received frequency domain training sequences.
 - 50. A method of transmitting signals enabling fine synchronization comprising:
- 25 from each of at least one transmit antenna, transmitting OFDM symbols containing a respective frequency domain training sequence.
- 51. A method according to claim 90 wherein a different frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by each 10 transmit antenna, but the same frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by corresponding antenna of other transmitters.

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- 52. A method of performing cell selection at an OFDM receiver computation.
- at each of at least one receive antenna, sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples:
 - $\label{eq:determining} \mbox{ determining at least one course synchronization} \\ \mbox{ position;}$
 - at each of the at least one receive antenna:
 - a) performing a frequency domain
- 10 correlation between at least one received common synchronization esqueuce extracted from common synchronization channel sub-carriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a
- 15 plurality of candidate correlation peaks;
 - $\label{eq:bounds} b) \qquad \text{selecting the M strongest correlation} \\ peaks for further processing;}$
- c) at each correlation peak, reconverting time domain samples into frequency domain components and 10 processing pilot channel sub-carriers, these containing transmitter specific information, to identify a transmitter associated with each correlation peak;
 - d) determining a C/I or similar value for each transmitter thus identified;
- 25 selecting the transmitter having the largest C/I determined for any of the at least one receive antenna-
 - 53: A method according to claim 52 wherein performing a frequency domain correlation between at least one received common synchronization sequence extracted from common
- 30 synchronization channel sub-carriers in the raceived signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a

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respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a plurality of candidate correlation peaks comprises:

- for each of a plurality of condidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna positioning an FFT window to the candidate films synchronization position and converting by FFT the time domain samples into a respective set of fraguency domain sometimes.
- ii) for each of at Leat one common synchronization sequence, each common synchronization sequence having been transmitted by a transmit intenna of each of at least one transmitter, extracting a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit
- antennas from the sets of frequency domain components;

 iii) for each of the at least one
 common synchronization sequence, calculating a correlation
 between each respective received common synchronization
- 20 sequence and a respective known common synchronization sequence;
 - (v) combining the correlations to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
 - 5 b) determining at least one peak in the norrelations, each said at least one peak being local maxima in the correlations.
- 54. A method according to claim 53 further comprising.

 reconverting time domain samples into frequency
 domain components based on the fine synchronization position
- of the selected transmitter and performing a further fine

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. .

synchronization based on a dedicated pilot channel for that transmitter.

- 55. A method according to claim 54 applied to a MIMO-OFEM frame format having a beader symbol format in which
- 5 subcarriers of a header symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of subcarriers for each of a plurality of antenues, with each antenut transmitting header symbols only on the respective set of sub-carriers, and wherein the header symbols contain unitiplezed pilot channel sub-needer symbols contain unitiplezed pilot channel sub-
- 10 carriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennam, the frame beginning with two identical header oraw sphools during which contents of the pilot channel sub-carriers are repeated and contents of the synchronization channel sub-carriers are repeated, the common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a
- 15 common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a complexe seguence which is different for respective naturous of one base station and being common across smitliple base stations, and contents of the dedicated plick channel subcarriers being at least locally unique to a particular base of station.
- 56. A method according to claim \$2\$ further comprising; for transmitter switching, averaging the CfI or similar value over a time interval for each transmitter thus identified, and at the end of the time interval instigating \$2\$ a transmitter switch to the transmitter with the largest
 - a transmitter switch to the transmitter with the largest average C/I or similar value if different from a currently selected transmitted.

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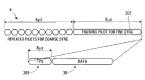


FIG. 1A

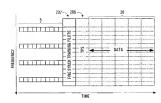


FIG. 1B

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FIG. 2A

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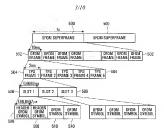
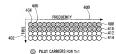


FIG. 2B



PILOT CARRIERS FOR Tx2

FIG 3

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FIG. 4

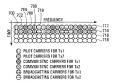
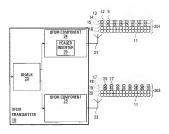


FIG. 5

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- ◇ -DEDICATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANT#1
- ⊗ -DEDICATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANT#2
- COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#1
 ⊕ COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#2

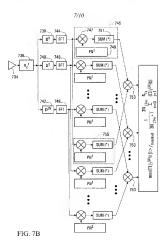
FIG. 6

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FIG. 7A

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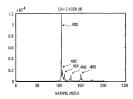


FIG. 8

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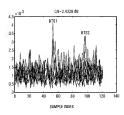


FIG. 9

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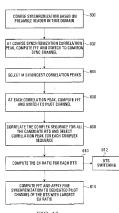
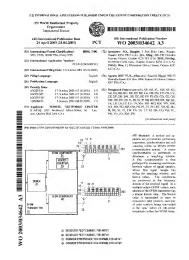


FIG. 10

【国際公開バンフレット (コレクトバージョン)】



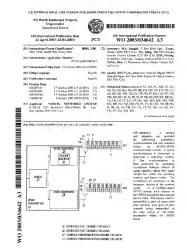
WO 2003/034642 A3 機構機構機構開發性機能

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【国際公開バンフレット (コレクトバージョン)】



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[M] Designand fines or organization AU(D) priors (25), (35), ... and commission drawn between the priors (24), A, C, DY A, A, A, MR (M) (1), T(M).

From the prior (24), A, C, DY A, A, A, MR (M) (1), T(M).

The Conference of the Conference of the Selection of the International Security Appears (1), A, MR (M) (1), A, MR (

【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成16年1月12日(2004.1.12)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】特許請求の範囲

【補正対象項目名】全文

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいてヘッダOFDMシンボルの副搬送波が副搬送波の非連 続なセットに分割されるというヘッダシンボルフォーマットを送信するようになっており

各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみ前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルを送信する、M IMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項2】

N個のアンテナが存在し、N個の調搬送波によって分離された副搬送波の異なるセットが 前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれに対して割り当てられる、請求項1に記載のMIMO-O FDM送信機。

【請求項3】

前記ヘッダシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波上に、多重化された専用バイロットチャネルを含むとともに、共通同期チャネルを含む、請求項1に記載のMIMO - OF DM 送信機

【請求項4】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された ブロードキャスト副搬送波を更に含む、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項5】

プレフィックスと、該プレフィックスの後に続き且つ前記へッダOFDMシンボルフォーマットを有する2つの同一のOFDMシンボルとを有するプリアンブルを送信するようになっている、請求項1に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項6】

前記プレフィックスは、前記2つの同一のOFDMシンボルの巡回拡張子である、請求項5に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項7】

前記専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波は、効率的なBTS識別を行なうことができるBT S固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有する、請求項3に記載のMIMO-OFD M送信機。

【請求項8】

前記共通同期チャネルは、高速で且つ正確な初期取得を行なえるように設計されている、請求項3のいずれか一つに記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項9】

前記共通同期チャンネルは、粗同期および微同期のために使用され、前記専用パイロット チャンネルは、微同期のために使用される、請求項3に記載のMIMOーOFDM送信機

【請求項10】

前記共通同期チャンネルは、1つの送信機の送信アンテナ毎に異なるが通信ネットワーク内の様々な送信機の各送信アンテナに共通する複合シーケンスを送信するために使用される、請求項3に記載のMIMO−OFDM送信機。

【請求項11】

前記プリアンブルから始まるOFDMフレームを送信するようになっており、前記OFD

Mフレームは、各OFDMフレーム内の残りのOFDMシンボルにわたって分散パイロットを有する、請求項 5 に記載のM I M O O F D M % G %

【請求項12】

前記プリアンブル中、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、専用バイロットチャネル 副搬送波が送信され、共通同期チャネル副搬送波が送信され、プロードキャストチャネル 副搬送波が送信される、請求項互に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項13】

前記プリアンブルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の順序で配置される |N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける専用パイロットチャネル、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれ における共通同期チャネル副搬送波| から成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成される、請 東項5に記載のMIMO-OFDM送信機。

【請求項14】

前記プリアンブルのOFDMシンボルの副搬送波は、所定の順序で配置される | N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波、N個の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおける少なくとも1つの共通同期チャネル副搬送波、少なくとも1つのプロードキャストチャネル副搬送波| から成る繰り返しシーケンスとして編成される、請求項5に記載のMIMO一OFDM送信機。

【請求項15】

ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副撤送波が複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて副撤送波の非連 続なセットに分割されるというヘッダシンボルフォーマットを受信するようになっており

各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみ前記へッダOFDMシンボルを送信する、MIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項16】

N個の送信アンテナから受信するようになっており、N個の副験送波によって分離された 副搬送波の異なるセットが複数の各送信アンテナに対して割り当てられる、請求項 1 5 に 記載のM I MO - O F D M 受信機。

【清求項17】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化さ れた専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波と共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含む、請求項15 に記載のMIMO-OFDM全信機

【請求項18】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された プロードキャスト副搬送波を更に含む、請求項17に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項19】

ブレフィックスと、該ブレフィックスの後に続き且つ前記へッダOFDMシンボルフォーマットを有する2つの同一のOFDMシンボルとを有するブリアンブルを受信するようになっている、請求項15に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項20】

前記専用パイロットチャネルは、BTS固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有し、 本MIMO-OFDM受信機は、該専用パイロットチャネルに基づいてBTS識別を行な うようになっている、請求項15に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項21】

前記専用パイロットチャネルは、BTS固有のマッピングされた複合シーケンスを有し、 本MIMO-OFDM受信機は、該専用パイロットチャネルに基づいてBTS識別を行な うようになっている、請求項19に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項22】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された 専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波と、共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含み、本MIMO OFDM受信機は更に、互いに同一の連続するOFDMシンボル間で相関ピークを採すこ とにより、前記共通同期チャネルにおいて粗同期を行なうようになっている、請求項21 に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機。

【請求項23】

市記共通同期チャネル副搬送波及び/又は前記専用バイロットチャネル副搬送波に基づいて微同期を更に行なうようになっている、請求項22に記載のMIMO-OFDM受信機

、 【請求項24】

バケットデータフレーム構造を送信するようになっている送信機であって、

ネットワークの同期期間に対応する長さを有するスーパーフレームを備え、

前記スーパーフレームは、複数の無線フレームを含み、

各無線フレームは、適応コーディング及び変調期間に対応する複数のTPS (送信パラメータ信号) フレームを含み、

各TPSフレームは、エアーインタフェーススロットサイズに対応する複数のスロットを 含み、

各スロットは複数のOFDMシンボルを含み、各OFDMフレームの最初のTPSフレームの最初のスロットの最初の2つのシンボルは、ヘッダOFDMシンボルとして使用される、送信機。

【請求項25】

前記へッダOFDMシンボルは、該ヘッダOFDMシンボルの副轍送波が複数のアンテナ のそれぞれにおいて副轍送波の非連続なセットに分割されるというヘッダOFDMシンボ ルフォーマットを有し、各アンテナは、副轍送波の対応するセット上でのみ前記ヘッダO FDMシンボルを送信する、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項26】

前記へッダ〇FDMシンボルは、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された専用 バイロットチャネル副搬送波を含むとともに、共通同期チャネル副搬送波を含む、請求項 2 4 に記載の送信機。

【請求項27】

前記ヘッダOFDMシンボルは、前記複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて、多重化された プロードキャストチャネル副搬送波を更に含む、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項28】

スロット持続時間が変わることなく且つスロットよりも上のフレーム構造を変えることなく1スロット毎に異なる数のOFDMシンボルを送信することにより、複数の異なるモードで送信するようになっている、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項29】

1スロット当たりのOFDMシンボルの数が増大するモードは、サンブリング周波数を変えることなくOFDMシンボル持続時間およびFFTサイズを短くすることにより実現される、請求項28に記載の送信機。

【請求項30】

TPSフレーム毎にユーザの各組に対して送信するとともに、どのユーザがTPSフレーム全体を復調するべきかの信号をTPSフレーム毎に送信するようになっている、請求項24に記載の送信機。

【請求項31】

請求項24に記載の送信機によって送信されるOFDMフレームを受信して処理するよう になっている受信機。

【請求項32】

OFDM受信機で同期を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サンブルの各セットを形成し、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

- a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、
- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするととも に、FFTにより、時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- ii) 前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナそれぞれにおいて、周波数領域成分のセットから送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- i i i) 送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、
- iv) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、
- h)複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定し、
- 少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置 とする、方法。

【請求項33】

粗同期位置は、受信アンテナ毎に決定されるとともに、各徴同期位置を決定するために使 用される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項34】

粗同期位置が受信アンテナ毎に決定され、これらの位置のうちで最も早い位置が使用されて、全ての受信アンテナにおける微同期位置が決定される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項35】

前記組同期位置は、2つのOFDMシンボル持続時間にわたって時間領域サンブル間の相 関ビークを探すことにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナにおいて時間領域で決定され る、請求項33に記載の方法。

【請求項36】

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの複数の微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置 とすることは、前記微同期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択することを含む、少なくとも 2つのアンテナを有するOFDM受信機で適用される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項37】

受信信号をサンプリングして時間領域サンブルの各セットを形成することは、少なくとも 3つのOFDMシンボル持続時間において行なわれ、

- 少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定することは、2つのOFDMシンボル持続時間にわたって受けた前記時間領域サンブル間の相関ビークを探すことにより前記時間領域で粗同期を行ない。
- a) 1つのOFDMシンボル持続時間を有する第1の期間中に受けた時間領域サンブルの 第1のセットと、第1の期間の直ぐ次の第2の期間であってOFDMシンボル持続時間を 有する第2の期間中に受けた時間領域サンブルの第2のセットとの間で計算された相関で ある複数の相関値のそれぞれを、前記第1の期間における複数の開始時間のそれぞれにおいて計算し、
- b) 前記複数の相関値で最大となる粗同期位置を特定する、
- ことにより、粗同期位置を特定することを含む、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項38】

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成することは、候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおける相関を一緒に乗算することを含む、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項39】

送信アンテナが1つで且つ受信アンテナが1つのシステムに対して適用される、請求項3 2に記載の方法。

【請求項40】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、共通同期チャネル副搬送波上で受信される、請求項32 に記載の方法。

【請求項41】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、OFDMフレームブリアンブル中に受信される、請求項32に記載の方法。

【請求項42】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波上で受信される、請求 項32に記載の方法。

【請求項43】

前記トレーニングシーケンスは、OFDMフレームブリアンブル中に受信される、請求項 42に記載の方法。

【請求項44】

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナと、

前記少なくとも1つの受信アンテナ毎に設けられ、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サンプルの各セットを形成するようになっている受信回路と、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定するようになっている粗同期装置と、

少なくとも1つのFFTと、少なくとも1つの相関器と、少なくとも1つのコンバイナと を備える微同期装置であって、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の各候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、

i) 受信アンテナ毎に、前記候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めすると ともに、FFTにより、前記時間領域サンブルを周波教領域成分の各セットに変換し、

ii) 前記少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に、周波数領域成分のセットから前記送信ア ンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、

iii) 送信アンテナ毎に、受信された各トレーニングシーケンスと周知の各送信トレーニングシーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、

i v) 少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、

b) 複数の相関値から微同期位置を決定する、

ようになっている微同期装置と、

を備す

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの前記微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の微同期位置と するようになっているOFDM受信機。

【請求項45】

少なくとも2つの受信アンテナを有し、前記微同期位置のうちの最も早い位置を選択する ことにより、少なくとも1つの受信アンテナからの前記微同期位置を組み合わせて全体の 微同期位置とするようになっている、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機。

【請求項46】

候補同期位置毎に少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおける相関を一緒に乗貸することによ り、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナにおいて相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体 の相関結果を形成するようになっている、前求項 4 4 に記載の0 F D M 受信機。

【請求項47】

共通同期チャネル副搬送波上で前記トレーニングシーケンスを受信するようになっている 、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機。

【請求項48】

専用パイロットチャネル副搬送波上で前記トレーニングシーケンスを受信するようになっている、請求項44に記載のOFDM受信機。

【請求項49】

微同期を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、少なくとも1つの送信アンテナ毎に受けた 各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含むOFDMシンボルを受信し、

周知の周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスと受信した周波数領域トレーニングシーケンス

との間で最大相関を見つけることにより、周波数領域で微同期を行なう

ことを含む方法。

【請求項50】

微同期を可能にする信号を送信する方法であって、

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナのそれぞれから、各周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスを含むOFDMシンボルを送信することを含む方法。

【請求項51】

異なる周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは各送信アンテナによって送信されるが、同じ 周波数領域トレーニングシーケンスは、他の送信機の対応するアンテナによって送信され る、請求項50に記載の方法。

【請求項52】

OFDM受信機でセル選択を行なう方法であって、

少なくとも1つの送信アンテナのそれぞれで、受信信号をサンプリングして、時間領域サンブルの各セットを形成し、

少なくとも1つの粗同期位置を決定し、

少なくとも1つの受信アンテナのそれぞれで、

- a) 受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副搬送波から抽出された少なくとも1つの受信した共通同期シーケンスと、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれに対応する共通同期シーケンスとの間で周波数領域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ビークを特定し、
- b) 更なる処理のために、M個の最も強い相関ビークを選択し、
- c) 各相関ビークで、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分に再変換するとともに、送信機 固有の情報を含むバイロットチャネル副搬送波を処理して、各相関ビークに関連付けられ 大美信機を特定し、
- d) そのように特定された各送信機においてC/Iまたは同様の値を決定し、

任意の少なくとも1つの受信アンテナにおいて決定されたC/Iが最も大きい送信機を選択する、

ことを含む方法。

【請求項53】

受信信号内の共通同期チャネル副搬送波から抽出された少なくとも1つの受信した共通同 期シーケンスと、複数の送信アンテナのそれぞれに対応する共通同期シーケンスとの間で 周波数領域相関を行なうことにより、複数の候補相関ビークを特定することは、

- a) 前記少なくとも1つの粗同期位置のうちの1つに関する複数の各候補微同期位置のそれぞれにおいて、
- i) 受信アンテナ毎に、前記候補徽同期位置に対してFFTウインドウを位置決めするとともに、FFTにより、前記時間領域サンプルを周波数領域成分の各セットに変換し、
- i i) 少なくとも1つの送信機のそれぞれの送信アンテナによって送信された少なくとも1つの共通同期シーケンス毎に、前記周波数領域成分のセットから該送信アンテナに対応する受信された各トレーニングシーケンスを抽出し、
- iii) 少なくとも1つの共通同期シーケンス毎に、受信された各共通同期シーケンスと周知の各共通同期シーケンスとの間の相関を計算し、
- i v) 相関を組み合わせて、候補同期位置毎に全体の相関結果を形成し、
- b)相関の極大値である少なくとも1つのピークを相関において決定する、
- ことを含む、請求項52に記載の方法。

【請求項54】

選択された送信機の前記徴同期位置に基づいて、時間領域サンブルを周波数領域成分に再 変換するとともに、その送信機における専用のバイロットチャネルに基づいて更なる徴同 販を行なうことを更に含む、請求項53に記載の方法。

【請求項55】

ヘッダシンボルの副搬送波が複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて非連続の副搬送波のセッ トに分割され、各アンテナは、副搬送波の各セット上でのみヘッダシンボルを送信し、前 記へッダシンボルは、多重化されたパイロットチャネル副搬送波と、複数のアンテナのそれぞれにおいて共通同期チャネル副搬送波とを含み、前記フレームは、2つの同一のヘッダ OF D M シンボルから始まり、そのヘッダ OF P M シンボルから始まり、そのヘッダ OF P M シンボル中において、前記パイリットチャネル副搬送波のコンテンツが繰り返されるとともに、前記同期チャネル副搬送波のコンテンツが繰り返され、前記共通同期チャネル副搬送波は、1つの基地局のアンテナ毎に異なるが報数の基地局にわたって共通の複合シーケンスを搬送し、前記専用パイロッチャネル副搬送波のコンテンツは、少なくとも局所的に特定の基地局に固有のものである、ヘッダシンボルフォーマットを有するM I M O - O F D M フレームフォーマットに適用される、請求項54 に記載の方法。

【請求項56】

送信機の切換えのため、そのように特定された送信機毎に、C/Iまたは同様の値を所定の時間にわたって平均化し、その時間の最後に、現在選択されて送信されたものと異なる場合には、最も大きい平均C/Iまたは同様の値を用いて前記送信機の送信機スイッチを起動させることを更に含ま、需求項52に記載の方法。

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Continuation of Box 1.2 Claims Nos.: 11-23

Cloims II-16 coch refer back to a previous claim, in which no preamble as defined. The reference to "said greenble" in these claims, therefore, is unclear, and it is not possible to determine the subject matter they seek to define.

claims 12-22 seek to define a presider. Moneyer, non-of-free-files of orinson any societific feeture of a receiver. Such refers only to feeting of the received spinal. Since it seems entirely possible to receive pees avaptals with a standard Willor neceiver, it is not appeared when the control of the received of the

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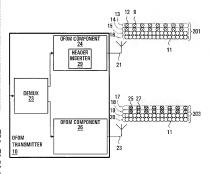
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM ACCESS AND SYNCHRONIZATION METHODS FOR MIMO OFDM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND PHYSICAL LAYER PACKET AND PREAMBLE DESIGN



(57) Abstract: A method and apparatus are provided for performing acquisition, synchronization and cell selection within an MIMO-OFDM communication system. A coarse synchronization is performed to determine a searching window. A fine synchronization is then performed by measuring correlations between subsets of signal samples, whose first signal sample lies within the searching window, and known values. The correlations are performed in the frequency domain of the received signal. In a multiple-output OFDM system, each antenna of the OFDM transmitter has a unique known value. The known value is transmitted as pairs of consecutive pilot symbols, each pair of pilot symbols being transmitted at the same subset of sub-carrier frequencies within the OFDM frame.

- Ø DEDICATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANT#1
- ☼ -DEDICATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANT#2
- COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#1
- ⊕ -COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#2

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

1

SYSTEM ACCESS AND SYNCHRONIZATION METHODS FOR MIMO OFDM
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND PHYSICAL LAYER PACKET AND
PRRAMBLE DESIGN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5

This invention relates to cellular wireless communication systems, and more particularly to system access within cellular wireless communication systems employing OFDM or OFDM-like technology, and to physical layer packet and preamble designs.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a wireless communication system having at least one transmitter and at least one receiver, the receiver must acquire the timing of a signal transmitted by the transmitter and synchronize to it before information can be 15 extracted from the received signal. The timing of signals transmitted from a base station, within a wireless communication system, is commonly referred to as the system timing.

In cellular wireless communication systems

20 employing Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM),
synchronization to the timing of a signal enables the exact
positioning of a Fast Fourier transform (FFT) window
utilised by a receiver of the signal to extract information
from the signal.

In any cellular wireless communication system
having multiple base stations (BTS) and multiple mobile
communication devices the synchronization process must occur
frequently between the BTS and the mobile communication
devices for the system to be operable. The mobile
communication devices will simply be referred to hereinafter
as UE (user equipment).

2

Furthermore, each BTS defines a geographic transmission region, known commonly as a cell, in which UE in substantially close proximity to a particular BTS will access the wireless communication system. The process 5 whereby a particular UE selects a BTS from which to access the cellular wireless communication system is known as cell selection. In order to optimize the reception of the BTS signal, the UE needs to identify the best quality signal received from different BTSs and switch its receiver to tune 10 into the best BTS for a given time. Thus, due to the mobility of UE, the synchronization process has to be employed frequently in order to allow seamless handoffs from one BTS to another BTS as the UE changes location.

In most current cellular wireless communication

15 systems, fast system access and cell selection are essential functions for proper mobile UE operation. The objective of fast acquisition is to allow UE to synchronize into the desired BTS. The cell selection and re-selection is performed by UE to synchronize and measure the signal

20 (including the interference) power among the adjacent BTS and select and switch to the BTS with the best signal quality, namely the maximum C/I (carrier-to-interference) ratio.

Existing solutions to access a wireless

communication system employing OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) were designed for wireless LAN (local area network) systems for fast packet access under a SISO (single input - single output) configuration. However, the wireless LAN does not have the capability to deal with the 30 UE mobility, which requires seamless BTS handoff. On the other hand some cellular systems e.g. 3G UMTS are capable of performing cell selection and BTS identification and BTS C/I ratio measurement.

3

Multiple Input Multiple Output - Orthogonal
Frequency Division Multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM) is a novel
highly spectral efficient technology used to transmit highspeed data through radio channels with fast fading both in
frequency and in time. For a high-speed downlink packet data
transmission system, the design of the physical layer packet
structure is a fundamental aspect.

OFDM technology has been adopted by DAB, DVB-T and IEEE 802.11 standards. DAB and DVB-T are used for audio and 10 video territorial broadcasting. In these systems, the signal is transmitted in a continuous data stream. A preamble is not needed because fast packet access is not critical. DAB and DVB-T are also applied in single frequency networks. In this case, every transmitter 15 transmits the same signal as a simulcast. The interference from the neighbouring transmitters can be treated as an active echo, which can be handled by the proper design of the prefix. IEEE 802.11 is the wireless LAN standard. It is a packet based OFDM transmission system. A preamble header 20 is introduced in this standard.

Synchronization within MIMO-OFDM (Multiple Input Multiple Output-OFDM) systems, in which each transmitter and each receiver have multiple antennae, is even more difficult. Adding to the complexity of the task is that a 25 fast synchronization process must be very reliable at very low C/I ratio conditions to allow a high rate of success for the entire cell. In addition, high mobility causes a high Doppler spread and this makes reliable synchronization even more difficult.

In MIMO-OFDM systems, synchronization can be performed in two steps. First, frame synchronization (also called coarse synchronization) is performed in order to determine the approximate range of the location of the

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starting position of the first OFDM symbol in the frame.

Second, timing synchronization (also called fine synchronization) is performed to determine the precise FFT window location, so that demodulation in the frequency domain can be performed accurately.

Conventionally, fine synchronization is implemented in time domain. This is achieved by inserting an a priori known pilot training sequence in the time domain for the receiver to perform the cross correlation computing

For example, as shown in Figures 1A and 1B, the OFDM frame structure of the IEEE 802.11 standard utilizes several repeated short OFDM symbols generally indicated at 5 arranged as several headers in the time domain at the beginning of the frame for select sub-carriers, followed by training OFDM symbols 207 for fine synchronization. The headers 5 are used for frame (i.e. course) synchronization. The training OFDM symbols 207 are used to position the FFT window precisely so that demodulation in the frequency domain can be performed accurately. The training OFDM symbols 207 are followed by a TPS OFDM symbol 205 and data OFDM symbols 30.

The TPS (transmission parameter signalling) OFDM symbol 205, shown more clearly in the frequency domain (see 25 Figure 1B), is transmitted with a frequency that corresponds to an adaptive coding and modulation period. The training OFDM symbols, TPS OFDM symbol and data OFDM symbols use all sub-carriers. In the 802.11 system, the repeated headers for course synchronization are only transmitted on every 30 fourth sub-carrier. This design is only suitable for a simple SISO OFDM system with only a single transmit antenna. For MIMO-OFDM system the preamble design is more complicated because of the existence of multiple transmit antennas.

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Furthermore for mobile communications, an efficient preamble design is even more difficult because of the multi-cell environment, the requirement for initial access when no BTS information is available, BTS switching and even soft handoff.

Existing methods in the process of cell acquisition and synchronization employ a 3-stepsynchronization approach adopted by UMTS WCDMA system, which requires a relatively long access time. While fine 10 synchronization may be performed in the time domain, the self-interference of MIMO channels limits the performance of this approach under very low C/I conditions. Increasing the length of the correlation can enhance the performance of fine synchronization in the time domain but at the price of 15 an increase in overhead and processing complexity. The existing designs are based on the time domain training sequence correlation for a single transmit antenna and a single receive antenna system. However, a straightforward extension of such a time domain synchronization approach 20 will cause performance loss especially for low C/I ratio applications. The cause of the performance loss is the self-interference between the MIMO channels that is not easy to reduce in time domain.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One broad aspect of the invention provides a MIMO-OFDM transmitter adapted to transmit a header symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFDM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a 30 plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-

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In some embodiments, there are N antennas and a different set of sub-carriers separated by N sub-carriers is assigned to each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the header symbols contain a 5 multiplexed dedicated pilot channel on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel on common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols

10 further contain multiplexed broadcasting sub-carriers for
each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit a preamble having a prefix, followed by two identical OFDM symbols having said header OFDM symbol format. In some embodiments, the prefix is a cyclic extension of the two identical OFDM symbols.

In some embodiments, the pilot channel has a BTS specific mapped complex sequence allowing efficient BTS identification.

20 In some embodiments, the common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition.

In some embodiments, the common synchronization channel is used for course synchronization and fine synchronization and the pilot channel is used for fine synchronization.

In some embodiments, the common synchronization channel is used to transmit a complex sequence which is different for each transmit antenna of one transmitter, but which is common for respective transmit antennas of different transmitters within a communications network.

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In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit OFDM frames beginning with said preamble, and having scattered pilots throughout a remainder of the OFDM frame.

In some embodiments, during the preamble, for each
of N transmit antennas, dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers
are transmitted and common synchronization channel subcarriers are transmitted and broadcasting channel subcarriers are transmitted.

In some embodiments, the sub-carriers of the preamble OFDM symbols are organized as a repeating sequence of {dedicated pilot channel for each of N transmit antennas, common synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit antennas} arranged in a predetermined order.

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In some embodiments, the sub-carriers of the preamble OFDM symbols are organized as a repeating sequence of {at least one dedicated pilot channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit antennas, at least one common synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit 20 antennas, at least one broadcast channel sub-carrier} arranged in a predetermined order.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a
MIMO-OFDM receiver adapted to receive a header symbol format
in which sub-carriers of a header OFDM symbol are divided
25 into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a
plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the
header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-

In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to

30 receive from N transmit antennas with a different set of
sub-carriers separated by N sub-carriers assigned to each of
the plurality of transmit antennas.

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In some embodiments, the receiver is further adapted to perform fine synchronization on the basis of the common synchronization channel sub-carriers and/or the dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.

Transmitter adapted to transmit a packet data frame structure. The packet data frame structure has a superframe having a length corresponding to a synchronization period of a network; the superframe containing a plurality of radio frames; each radio frame containing a plurality of TPS (transmission parameter signalling) frames corresponding to an adaptive coding and modulation period; each TPS frame containing a plurality of slots corresponding to an air interface slot size; each slot containing a plurality of TPM symbols, with the first two symbols of the first slot of the first TPS frame of each OFDM frame being used as header OFDM symbols.

In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols have a header OFDM symbol format in which sub-carriers of a 20 header OFDM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-carriers.

In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols

25 contain multiplexed pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the header OFDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting channel sub30 carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.

In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit in a plurality of different modes by

transmitting a different number of OFDM symbols per slot with an unchanged slot duration and with no change to the frame structure above the slot.

In some embodiments, wherein modes with an 5 increased number of OFDM symbols per slot are realized by shortening OFDM symbol duration, and shortening FFT size, but not changing sampling frequency.

In some embodiments, the transmitter is further adapted to transmit to a respective set of users for each 10 TPS frame and to signal for each TPS frame which users should demodulate the entire TPS frame.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of performing synchronization at an OFDM receiver. The method involves, at each of at least one receive 15 antenna, sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples; determining at least one course synchronization position; at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- a) for each of a plurality of candidate 20 fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position:
- i) for each receive antenna
 positioning an FFT window to the candidate fine
 synchronization position and converting by FFT the time
 25 domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain
 components;
- ii) for each said at least one transmit antenna, extracting a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets 30 of frequency domain components;
 - iii) for each transmit antenna, calculating a correlation between each respective received

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training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;

- combining the correlations for iv) the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall 5 correlation result for each candidate synchronization position:
 - determining a fine synchronization b) position from the plurality of correlation values;

combining the fine synchronization positions from 10 the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position.

In some embodiments, a course synchronization position is determined for each receive antenna and used for determining the respective fine synchronization position.

In some embodiments, a course synchronization position is determined for each receive antenna and an earliest of the positions is used determining the fine synchronization positions for all receive antennas.

In some embodiments, the course synchronization 20 position is determined in the time domain for at least one receive antenna by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain samples over two OFDM symbol durations.

In some embodiments, the method is applied at an OFDM receiver having at least two antennas, and combining 25 the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position comprises selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization positions.

In some embodiments, sampling a received signal to 30 produce a set of time domain samples is done for at least three OFDM symbol durations; determining at least one course synchronization position comprises performing a

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course synchronization in the time domain by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain samples received over two OFDM symbol durations to identify a course synchronization position by:

- calculating a plurality of correlation 5 values, each correlation value being a correlation calculated between a first set of time domain samples received during a first period having one OFDM symbol duration and a second set of time domain samples received 10 during a second period immediately following the first period and having OFDM symbol duration, for each of a plurality of starting times for said first period;
- b) identifying the course synchronization position to be a maximum in said plurality of correlation 15 values.

In some embodiments, combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position comprises multiplying together the correlations for 20 the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization position.

In some embodiments, the method is applied to a single transmit antenna single receive antenna system.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is 25 received on common synchronization channel sub-carriers.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble.

In some embodiments, the training sequence is received on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.

30 In some embodiments, the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides an OFDM receiver having at least one receive antenna; for each said at least one receive antenna, receive circuitry adapted to sample a received signal to produce a respective set of 5 time domain samples; a course synchronizer adapted to determine at least one course synchronization position; a fine synchronizer comprising at least one FFT, at least one correlator and at least one combiner, adapted to, at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- 10 a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna
 position an FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization
 position and convert by FFT the time domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain components;
- ii) for each said at least one transmit antenna, extract a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets 20 of frequency domain components;
 - iii) for each transmit antenna, calculate a correlation between each respective received training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence:
- 25 iv) combine the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
- b) determine a fine synchronization30 position from the plurality of correlation values;

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the receiver being further adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position.

In some embodiments, the receiver has at least two 5 receive antennas, and is adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position by selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization positions.

In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to 10 combine the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position by multiplying together the correlations for the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization position.

In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to receive the training sequence on common synchronization channel sub-carriers

In some embodiments, the receiver is adapted to receive the training sequence on dedicated pilot channel 20 sub-carriers.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of performing fine synchronization. The method involves, at each at least one receive antenna receiving OFDM symbols containing a respective received frequency 25 domain training sequence for each of at least one transmit antenna; performing fine synchronization in the frequency domain by looking for maximum correlations between known frequency domain training sequences and the received frequency domain training sequences.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of transmitting signals enabling fine synchronization. The method involves from each of at least one transmit antenna, transmitting OFDM symbols containing a respective frequency domain training sequence.

In some embodiments, a different frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by each transmit antenna, 5 but the same frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by corresponding antenna of other transmitters.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides a method of performing cell selection at an OFDM receiver. The method involves at each of at least one receive antenna, 10 sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples; determining at least one course synchronization position; at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- a) performing a frequency domain 15 correlation between at least one received common synchronization sequence extracted from common synchronization channel sub-carriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a 20 plurality of candidate correlation peaks;
 - b) selecting the M strongest correlation peaks for further processing;
- c) at each correlation peak, reconverting time domain samples into frequency domain components and 25 processing pilot channel sub-carriers, these containing transmitter specific information, to identify a transmitter associated with each correlation peak;
 - determining a C/I or similar value for each transmitter thus identified;
- selecting the transmitter having the largest C/I 3.0 determined for any of the at least one receive antenna.

In some embodiments, performing a frequency domain correlation between at least one received common synchronization sequence extracted from common synchronization channel sub-carriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a plurality of candidate correlation peaks comprises:

- a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least 10 one course synchronization position:
- i) for each receive antenna positioning an FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization position and converting by FFT the time domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain
 components:
- ii) for each of at least one
 common synchronization sequence, each common synchronization
 sequence having been transmitted by a transmit antenna of
 each of at least one transmitter, extracting a respective
 20 received training sequence corresponding to the transmit
 antennas from the sets of frequency domain components;
- iii) for each of the at least one common synchronization sequence, calculating a correlation between each respective received common synchronization

 25 sequence and a respective known common synchronization sequence;
 - iv) combining the correlations to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
- 30 b) determining at least one peak in the correlations, each said at least one peak being local maxima in the correlations.

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In some embodiments, the method further involves reconverting time domain samples into frequency domain components based on the fine synchronization position of the selected transmitter and performing a further fine

5 synchronization based on a dedicated pilot channel for that transmitter.

In some embodiments, the method is applied to a MIMO-OFDM frame format having a header symbol format in which subcarriers of a header symbol are divided into a non-10 contiguous set of subcarriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting header symbols only on the respective set of sub-carriers, and wherein the header symbols contain multiplexed pilot channel subcarriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for 15 each of the plurality of antennas, the frame beginning with two identical header OFDM symbols during which contents of the pilot channel sub-carriers are repeated and contents of the synchronization channel sub-carriers are repeated, the common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a 20 complex sequence which is different for respective antenna of one base station and being common across multiple base stations, and contents of the dedicated pilot channel subcarriers being at least locally unique to a particular base station.

In some embodiments, the method further involves for transmitter switching, averaging the C/I or similar value over a time interval for each transmitter thus identified, and at the end of the time interval instigating a transmitter switch to the transmitter with the largest average C/I or similar value if different from a currently selected transmitted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying diagrams, in which:

Figure 1A is the frame structure of IEEE 802.11 standard in the time domain;

Figure 1B is the frame structure of Figure 1A in the frequency domain;

Figure 2A is a packet data frame structure provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2B is a packet frame hierarchy provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 is a proposed header structure provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a preamble header structure in the 15 time domain provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a preamble header structure in the frequency domain provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 is a conceptual schematic view of a MIMO-OFDM transmitter provided by an embodiment of the invention;

20 Figure 7A is a block diagram of a MIMO-OFDM course synchronization functionality;

Figure 7B is a block diagram of a MIMO-OFDM fine synchronization functionality;

Figure 8 is a plot of a signature sequence 25 correlation output for pilot channel showing several candidate synchronization position;

Figure 9 is a plot of a BTS identification simulation: and

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Figure 10 is a flowchart of a method for cell selection and re-selection for MIMO-OFDM provided by an embodiment of the invention.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figure 2A, an OFDM packet frame structure provided by an embodiment of the invention is shown. Transmit OFDM symbol streams are organised into such frames. Each frame consists of three major components:

10 preamble 300, scattered pilots 302, and traffic data symbols 304. The insertion of the preamble allows UE (user equipment) to perform the following fundamental operations: fast BTS (base station) access, BTS identification and C/I ratio measurement, framing and timing synchronization,

15 frequency and sampling clock offset estimation and initial channel estimation. The design of a frame preamble with minimized overhead is critical to maximum spectral efficiency and radio capacity.

Referring now to Figure 2B, a frame hierarchy for

20 MIMO-OFDM is organized according to an embodiment of the
invention as follows: at the highest level are OFDM
superframes 500 (two shown). The duration of the superframe
is determined by the network synchronization period (for
example 1-second). The superframe is composed of several 10

25 ms radio frames 502 also referred to as OFDM frames. There
would be 100 10 ms OFDM frames 502 in a 1s superframe 500.

To support adaptive coding modulation (ACM), a fast signalling channel (TPS channel-transmission parameter signalling) is introduced. Each OFDM frame 502 is subdivided into TPS frames 504, in the illustrated example there are five 2 ms TPS frames for each 10 ms radio frame 502. The frame length used for TPS in some embodiments is

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the same as the duration of the ACM unit. Each TPS frame also contains signalling information which allows each user to determine whether the current TPS frame contains data for them or not. A TPS frame may contain data for multiple 5 users.

The TPS frame 504 can be divided further into several slots 506, each of which consists of several OFDM symbols. In the illustrated example, each TPS frame 504 is subdivided into 3 slots 506. The duration of the slot 506 10 depends upon the air interface slot size. The smallest transmission unit is one OFDM symbol 508, 510. The duration of one OFDM symbol is determined by the transmission environment characteristics, for example, the maximum channel delay, the system-sampling clock and the maximum 15 Doppler. In the illustrated example, there are four OFDM symbols 508, 510 per slot 506.

To reduce the overhead caused by the insertion of the quard interval between OFDM symbols, different OFDM symbol modes each with a different symbol duration and a 20 different prefix can be designed, for example, 0.5k mode and 1k mode. To simplify the system the sampling frequency is kept unchanged when doing the mode switching. These different modes are described in more detail below.

The frame structure of Figure 2B gives an example 25 of a frame structure hierarchy compatible to the UMTS airinterface. At the OFDM symbol level, there are two different types of OFDM symbols. These include the preamble OFDM symbols 508 and regular data symbols 510.

Referring now to Figure 4, which is a time domain 30 representation, each OFDM frame starts with a preamble, which consists of several identical header OFDM symbols 603, 605 preceded by a prefix 607 which is a cyclic extension of the header OFDM symbols. A repetition structure is used to

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assist synchronization. By performing a correlation between adjacent OFDM symbols until two identical symbols are identified, the start of an OFDM frame can be found. By way of example, there may be 1056 samples used per OFDM symbol.

5 For the preamble, during the prefix 607, the last 64 samples of the header OFDM symbols are transmitted. There is no prefix for the second header OFDM symbol. The header is inserted periodically, and for the example of Figure 2B, this occurs every 10 ms, i.e. at the beginning of every OFDM frame.

Referring again to Figure 2B, it is noted that for non-header OFDM symbols, i.e. for the regular OFDM symbols 510, every OFDM symbol preferably also has a prefix. In "1K" mode, there are 32 prefix samples, and 1024 actual 15 samples representing the FFT size, for a total of 1056 samples per symbol. In 1/2K mode, there is a 16 sample prefix, and then 512 samples per symbol (representing the FFT size) for a total of 528 samples/symbol. Advantageously, using the frame structure of Figure 2B these 20 different modes can be supported without changing the sampling frequency. When in 1/2K mode, there are twice as many OFDM symbols 510 per slot 506. The particular mode chosen at a given instant should be such that the prefix size is greater than the maximum channel delay. in 1/K 25 mode, more OFDM symbols are sent with fewer sub-carriers. This is more robust to high Doppler, because the symbol duration is shorter. Also, the spacing between the subcarriers is larger further enhancing tolerance to Doppler. Thus, there is a unified frame structure which accommodates 30 different FFT sizes, but with the same sampling rate a the receiver. Preferably the same preamble is used even for the different modes.

the transmit antennas.

OFDM is a parallel transmission technology. The whole useful bandwidth is divided into many sub-carriers, and each sub-carrier is modulated independently. According to an embodiment of the invention, to separate different 5 antenna with multiple antennas transmission, during the header not all sub-carriers are used on all transmit antennas. Rather, the sub-carriers are divided between antennas. An example of this will now be described with reference to Figure 3. The sub-carrier frequencies 10 contained within an OFDM symbol are each represented by circles. In this example it is assumed that there are two transmitting antennas in the MIMO system. Figure 3 shows OFDM symbols with the various sub-carriers spaced along the frequency axis 400, and with the contents of all the sub-15 carriers at a given instant representing one symbol in time, as indicated along the time axis 402. In this case, the first two OFDM symbols 408, 410 are used for dedicated pilot channel information while the remaining symbols (only two shown, 412, 414) are used for regular OFDM symbols. The 20 dedicated pilot channel information transmitted on the first two OFDM symbols 408, 410 alternates by sub-carrier between being transmitted by the first antenna and the second antenna. This is indicated for the first sub-carrier 404 which is transmitting dedicated pilot channel information 25 for the first transmitter and sub-carrier 406 which is transmitting dedicated pilot channel information for the second sub-carrier, and this pattern then repeats for the remainder of the sub-carriers. The other OFDM symbols 412, 414 contain information transmitted by both antennas. It is 30 to be understood that other spacings could alternatively be used. Furthermore, if there are more then two transmit antennas, the pilot channel information would then alternate by sub-carrier in some predetermined pattern between all of

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In another embodiment, a common synchronization channel, and dedicated pilot channel are frequency multiplexed onto the header symbols. A respective set of non-overlapping sub-carriers are assigned for each antenna to transmit respective dedicated pilot channel and common synchronization channel.

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In another embodiment a common synchronization channel, dedicated pilot channel and a broadcasting channel are frequency multiplexed onto the header symbols. Under this arrangement, the total useful sub-carriers of the header symbols are separated into three groups. These three groups are mapped onto the common synchronization channel, dedicated pilot channel and the broadcasting channel respectively.

An example of the mapping of the different 15 channels in the MIMO-OFDM system with two-transmitter diversity is shown in Figure 5. In this example, there are shown four OFDM symbols 712, 714, 716, 718 two of which 712, 714 are header symbols. During the header symbols 712,714 20 every second sub-carrier is used for the first antenna with the remaining sub-carriers used for the second antenna. This is easily generalized to higher numbers of antennas. For this example, it is assumed that there are two transmit antennas in the MIMO system. Every sixth sub-carrier 25 starting at the first sub-carrier 700 is for the first transmitter dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the second sub-carrier 702 is for the second transmitter dedicated pilot channel subcarrier. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the third sub-30 carrier 704 is for the first transmitter common synchronization channel sub-carrier. Every sixth subcarrier starting at the fourth sub-carrier 706 is for the second transmitter common synchronization channel sub-

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carrier. Every sixth sub-carrier starting at the fifth subcarrier is for broadcasting channel sub-carriers for the first antenna, and every sixth sub-carrier starting at the sixth sub-carrier 710 is for broadcasting channel sub-5 carriers for the second antenna.

The common synchronization channel is a universal channel for initial access. It can also be used for synchronization and preliminary channel estimation. The different transmitters share the common synchronization sub-10 carriers when transmitter diversity is applied. In which case as indicated above the common synchronization channel is divided between different transmitters. A common complex sequence known by all the terminals is used to modulate the sub-carriers reserved for the common synchronization 15 channel. The same common synchronization sequence is transmitted by all base stations within a system. There may be one or more such synchronization sequences in the event that there are multiple transmit antennas such that each transmit antenna can transmit a unique synchronization 20 sequence. Using the synchronization sequence, mobile stations are able to find initial synchronization positions for further BTS identification by looking for a correlation peak between received synchronization sequence and the known transmitted synchronization sequence.

25 The dedicated pilot channel is used for BTS/cell identification, and supports C/I measurement for the cell selection, cell switching and handoff. A unique complex sequence, for example a PN code, is assigned to each BTS and used to modulate the dedicated pilot sub-carriers. A different unique sequence is transmitted by each antenna in the multiple transmit antenna case. Unlike the case for the common synchronization channel, different base stations transmit using different pilot sequences. The quasi-

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orthogonality of the PN codes assigned to different BTSs makes it possible to do access point identification and initial interference measurement. The dedicated pilot channel can also be used to assist the synchronization 5 processing.

To fully utilize the sub-carriers in the header OFDM symbols, as indicated above, some sub-carriers are preferably used as a broadcasting channel. In the example of Figure 5, two of every six sub-carriers are used for this 10 purpose. The broadcasting channel can carry important system information. STTD (space time transmit diversity) schemes cannot be used for the broadcasting channel (or any of the sub-carriers in the header OFDM symbols) because of it will destroy the repetition structure of the header OFDM 15 symbols which is required by synchronization algorithms. However transmitting the broadcasting information by all transmitters on the same sub-carrier may cause destructive interference between transmitters. To solve that problem the broadcasting channel is partitioned between different 20 transmitters, so in the two transmit antenna case, the subcarriers (mapped for the broadcasting channel) can be assigned alternatively for the transmit antenna to provide diversity. Power boosting may be applied to further enhance the broadcasting channel.

The broadcasting information from different BTS's can be different. In some embodiments broadcasting information is protected so those users close to the cell boundaries can receive it correctly in the presence of strong interference. A short PN code could be used to 30 spread the broadcasting information. The neighbouring BTS is assigned to use different code. The insertion of the broadcasting channel reduces the preamble overhead and increases the spectrum efficiency.

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The broadcast channel is used to transmit information unique to the particular base station. A single broadcast message may be sent on the combined broadcast channel carriers for the two antennas. By designing the 5 preamble header symbol to consist of pilot channel, synchronization channel and the broadcasting channel, the preamble header overhead is reduced. The common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition. The dedicated pilot channel with a BTS 10 specific mapped signature allows an efficient BTS identification. The combined common synchronization channel and the pilot channel are used together for MIMO channel estimation. The use of the combined common synchronization channel and the dedicated pilot channel also allows for high 15 accuracy synchronization. Frequency domain training symbols are robust to timing error and multipath environments. The preamble design allows the flexibility of the user equipment to implement more efficient algorithms.

It is noted that the specific breakdown of subcarriers between the dedicated pilot channel in one
embodiment, between the dedicated pilot channel and common
synchronization channel in another embodiment, and between
the dedicated pilot channel, common synchronization channel
and broadcast channels in another embodiment, are only
specific examples. These can be allocated in any suitable
manner.

Referring now to Figure 6, shown is a conceptual schematic of a MIMO-OFDM transmitter 10. A first sample set of four OFDM symbols 201 is shown transmitted from a first 30 transmit antenna 21 and a second sample set of four OFDM symbols 203 is shown transmitted from a second transmit antenna 23. In general an OFDM transmitter will have Nant transmit antennae, where Nant is a design parameter. Within

the MIMO-OFDM transmitter 10, data originating from a demultiplexer 23 are sent to one of either a first OFDM component 24 connected to transmit antenna 21 or a second OFDM component 26 connected to transmit antenna 23. The 5 components organize the data onto sub-carriers of OFDM symbols and OFDM frames, each sub-carrier being at a different orthogonal frequency. Each OFDM component 24,26 has a respective header inserter 29 which inserts header OFDM symbols. The sample sets of OFDM symbols 201 and 203 10 represent the first four OFDM symbols of the transmitted OFDM frame from transmit antennae 21 and 23, respectively, where each row of data symbols or pilot symbols is an OFDM symbol. A first OFDM symbol 13 and a second (identical to the first) OFDM symbol 14 represent the two header OFDM 15 symbols unique to the OFDM frame transmitted by first transmit antenna 21. Similarly, a third OFDM symbol 17 and a fourth (identical to the third) OFDM symbol represent the two header OFDM symbols unique to the OFDM frame transmitted by the second transmit antenna 23. Four OFDM symbols 15, 16. 19. 20 are typically non-identical OFDM symbols made up of a plurality of data symbols, with at least one data symbol indicated generally at 11 on each OFDM sub-carrier. An entire OFDM frame would typically have many more data symbols. Also, the OFDM symbols 201 are transmitted 25 concurrently, and with the same timing, as OFDM symbols 203.

In this example, the two identical header OFDM symbols consist of dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers 12 and common synchronization channel sub-carriers 9. There may also be broadcast channel sub-carriers, not shown. The 30 dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers are used for C/I ratio measurement and BTS identification and fine synchronization as detailed below; they can also be used for initial channel estimation. The common synchronization channel sub-carriers 9 are used for course synchronization and fine

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synchronization, initial access, and initial channel estimation.

In the illustrated example, during the two header OFDM symbols, the first of every four consecutive sub-5 carriers is used to carry dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted by transmitting antenna 21. Similarly, the second of every four consecutive sub-carriers is used to carry dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted by transmitting antenna 23.

The dedicated pilot channel symbols transmitted on the pilot channel sub-carriers 12, 25 are defined by base station/sector specific PN sequence. A set of symbols from a complex pseudo-random PN sequence unique to the base station is mapped onto the dedicated pilot channel sub-15 carrier locations in the header OFDM symbols.

The third of every four consecutive sub-carriers in the two header symbols is used to carry common synchronization channel symbols transmitted by transmitting antenna 21. Similarly the fourth of every four consecutive 20 sub-carriers is used to common synchronization channel symbols transmitted by transmitting antenna 23.

The common synchronization channel symbols transmitted on the common synchronization sub-carriers 9. 27 are defined by unique complex pseudo-random PN sequence for 25 each transmit antenna 21 and 23. A set of symbols from this complex pseudo-random PN sequence is mapped onto the common synchronization channel sub-carriers in the header OFDM symbols. That is, the common synchronization channel symbols of each frame transmitted through each transmitting 30 antenna use a PN code unique to that transmitting antenna but which is the same for corresponding transmitting antennas of other base stations. In the present example PNsyNC (1) is associated with transmit antenna 21 and PNsyNC (2) is associated with transmit antenna 23. However, similar antennae in different transmitters throughout the communication network will use the same PN code. For example, the common synchronization channel symbols for a first transmit antenna 21 on all transmitters within the network will use one PN code (PN_{SYNC}⁽¹⁾), and the common synchronization channel symbols for a second transmit antenna 22 on all transmitters within the network will use a different PN code (PN_{SYNC}⁽²⁾).

Referring to Figure 7A, a block diagram of MIMO-10 OFDM receiver functionality is shown which is adapted to perform coarse synchronization based on the two repeated OFDM header symbols transmitted by each transmit antenna as detailed above. The OFDM receiver includes a first 15 receiving antenna 734 and a second receiving antenna 735 (although more generally there will be a plurality of Nreceiving antennae). The first receiving antenna 734 receives a first received signal at RF receiver 736. The first received signal is a combination of the two signals 20 transmitted by the two transmitting antennae 21 and 23 of Figure 6, although each of the two signals will have been altered by a respective channel between the respective transmitting antenna and the first receiving antenna 734. The second receiving antenna 735 receives a second received 25 signal at RF receiver 739. The second received signal is a combination of the two signals transmitted by the two transmitting antennae 21 and 23, although each of the two signals will have been altered by a respective channel between the respective transmitting antenna and the second 30 receiving antenna 735. The four channels (between each of the two transmitting antennae and each of the two receiving antennae) may vary with time and with frequency, and will in general be different from each other.

Coarse synchronization is performed for the first receive antenna 734 by a coarse synchronizer 737 on discrete time samples of a received signal to determine an approximate range of a location of the starting position of 5 the first header symbol. A similar process is performed by course synchronizer 741 for the second antenna 735. Coarse synchronization is facilitated by the use of repeated header symbols at the OFDM transmitter. The coarse synchronizer 737 performs correlation measurements on time domain signal samples in successive OFDM symbols. The time domain signal sample yielding the highest correlation measurement is the coarse synchronization position n_{coarse} . The course synchronization position n_{coarse} is then used as the position on which to locate an FFT window within the FFT functions 15 used in fine synchronization.

Initially, the coarse synchronizer 737 starts the time domain coarse synchronization processing. A running buffer (not shown) is used to buffer discrete time samples of the received signal over three successive OFDM symbol period, and then calculates the auto-correlation $\gamma_{\rm c}(n)$ between samples collected during two successive OFDM symbol durations as follows:

$$\gamma_{t}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{Nheader-1} x(n+i) x^{*}(n+i+N_{header})$$

where x(n) is the time domain samples of the received 25 signal, N_{header} is the number of samples taken over one OFDM symbol duration.

In some embodiments, a moving correlator is applied in the real time implementation to save calculation power.

In one embodiment, the values of $\gamma_t(n)$ are calculated in sequence, for n=1 (until n = N_{header}), until a

correlation value is above a threshold, after which a maximum search is enabled. The computation of the correlation values continues and the maximum search process will continue until the correlation result is below the 5 threshold again. The sample position corresponding to the maximum correlation value is the coarse synchronization position:

 $n_{\text{marra}} = \arg \max(|\gamma_{t}(n)|)$ $n \in \{\gamma_{t}(n) > \gamma_{\text{threshold}}\}$

The threshold is typically calculated from the 10 average auto-correlation values within one frame. Alternatively, another way of finding the maximum is to determine a local maximum for each OFDM symbol over an OFDM frame which might be 60 symbols in length for example. Then, the overall maximum is taken to be the maximum of the 15 local maxima. This process is conducted both course synchronizers. In the event fine synchronization is to proceed jointly, the overall course synchronization position may be taken as some combination of the two synchronization values, and is preferably taken to be the earlier of two 20 course synchronization positions thus determined. Alternatively, each fine synchronizer (detailed below) can work from a respective course synchronization position. Referring to Figure 7B, a block diagram is shown of an MIMO-OFDM fine synchronization functionality is shown. In one 25 embodiment, the fine synchronization functionality is adapted to perform fine synchronization based on the tworepeated OFDM header symbols transmitted by each transmit antenna as detailed above using the common synchronization channel and/or the dedicated pilot channel. More generally, 30 the fine synchronization functionality can perform fine synchronization for OFDM frames within which some known training sequence has been embedded. Also, an input to the fine synchronization process is a course synchronization

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position. This course synchronization position may be determined using the above discussed method, or using any other suitable method. The components which are identical to those of Figure 7A are similarly numbered and in an 5 actual implementation would be shared if the common synchronizers of Figure 7A are to be used. The functionality of Figure 7B is replicated for each of the one or more receive antenna.

A fine synchronization process is performed for 10 each of one or more receive antennae, and then an overall synchronization position is taken based on a combination of the fine synchronization positions. By way of overview, once the coarse synchronizers have determined the coarse synchronization position(s) n_{coarse} , each fine synchronizer 15 performs an FFT on the signal samples on either side of the coarse synchronization position, to generate frequency domain components over the frequency band of OFDM subcarriers. Each fine synchronizer searches the frequency domain components in order to locate the precise location of 20 the FFT window. The precise location of the FFT window is required in order to perform OFDM demodulation in the frequency domain. The fine synchronizer locates the precise location of the FFT window by performing correlation measurements between the known PN codes (PNsyNC (1) & PNsyNC (2)) 25 and the frequency components within a searching window defined with respect to the coarse synchronization position ngoarse. The correlation measurements performed by each fine synchronizer are performed in the frequency domain, and one set of correlation measurements is performed for each known 30 PN code (PNsymc (1) & PNsymc (2)), that is, for each transmitting antenna 21 and 23 (or for how many of the one or more transmit antenna there are).

Each fine synchronizer selects N_{symbol} signal samples starting at an initial signal sample within the searching window, where N_{symbol} is the number of signal samples in an OFDM symbol. For each transmitting antenna, each fine synchronizer determines a correlation measurement between the frequency domain signal samples and the PN code corresponding to the transmitting antenna.

More specifically, fine synchronization searching is performed near n_{coarse} . Supposing that the searching window 10 is 2N+1, the searching range is from $(n_{coarse}-N)$ to $(n_{coarse}+N)$. Let $n_{start}(i) = n_{coarse}+N-i$ represent the sample index within the fine searching window, where i=0,.....,2N. The fine synchronization starts from i=0. Then N_{symbol} samples are taken starting from $n_{start}(0)$, the prefix is removed and FFT is performed. The received OFDM symbol in frequency domain can be written as:

$$R(l,i) = FFT(x(n(i),l)), n(i) = [n_{start}(i) + N_{prefix}, n_{start}(i) + N_{symbol}, l]; l = 1,...,N_{FFT}$$

where N_{prefix} is the number of prefix samples and N_{FFT} is the FFT size.

20 From R, the complex data R^(j,k)_{SYMC} carried by the common synchronization channel of different transmitters is extracted, since common synchronization channels are divided between different transmitters in MIMO OFDM system. More generally, the complex the data corresponding to a 25 transmitted training sequence is extracted. The correlation between R^(j,k)_{SYMC} and PN*^(j)_{SYMC} is:

$$\gamma_f^{(j,k)}(\mathbf{i}) = \sum_{m=0}^{N_{SDMC}} R^{(j,k)}_{SSMC} \ (m,i).PN^{\star(j)}_{SSMC}(m) \ , \ \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{0},.....,2N$$

where $j=1,2,....,N_{Tx}$ indicates transmitter, $k=1,2,.....,N_{Tx}$ indicates receiver, $PN^{(j)}_{SYMC}$ is the common SYNC PN code for j^{th} transmitter and N_{SYMC} is the size of common PN code.

Then the starting point index n_{start} is shifted by one $(n_{start}(1) = n_{start}(0) - 1)$, and another N_{symbol} samples are processed as described above. In order to get the new frequency domain data $R^{(j,k)}_{SYMC}$ (m,i), we need to perform FFT again. An iterative method can be used for this purpose to reduce the computational complexity:

$$R(l,i) = R(l,i-1).e^{i2\pi(k-1)/NFFT} + x(n_{start}(i) + N_{orefix}) - x(n_{start}(i-1) + N_{symbol} - 1)$$

where NFFT is the FFT size. Extracting $R^{(j,k)}_{SYMC}$ 0 (m,i), the new correlation is calculated. The above procedure is continued until n_{start} moves out of the fine searching window.

For each

$$n_{\mathit{fine}} = \arg\max(\prod_{j=1}^{N_{\mathit{h}}}\prod_{l=1}^{N_{\mathit{h}}}|\gamma^{(j,k)}_{f}(i)|) \quad \text{receive antenna, a} \\ 15 \quad \text{respective fine}$$

synchronization position can be found by finding $n_{start}(i)$ corresponding to the maximum of the products of the correlation results from different antennas over i = 0,.... In mathematical terms, for the kth receive antenna, a respective fine synchronization position can be selected according to:

$$n_{fine}(k) = \arg\max(\prod_{i=1}^{N_{fine}} \mid \gamma^{(j,k)}(i) \mid)$$

To reduce the possibility of false alarm, a criterion may be set. For example, the fine synchronization may be considered to be achieved if the following condition is satisfied,

$$\max(\prod_{j=1}^{N_{T_{r}}} \ \big| \ \gamma^{(j,j)}(i) \, \big|) > N_{\mathit{threshold}} \cdot \tfrac{1}{2N+1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{2N} \prod_{j=1}^{N_{T_{r}}} \ \big| \ \gamma^{(j,j)}(i) \, \big|$$

where $N_{threshold}$ is a factor determined by the pre-set fine searching window size. Preferably, an overall fine synchronization position is then taken to be the earliest of the fine synchronization positions determined for the different receive antennas.

The fine synchronization process for one receive 5 antenna is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 7B. At the output of the first receiver 736, blocks DO 738 through D2N 742 represent alignment of the FFT blocks 744,...,748 for the various candidate fine synchronization positions (2N+1 in all). The FFT blocks 774, ..., 748 compute an FFT on each 10 respective set of samples. Each FFT output is fed to a correlator block for each transmit antenna. If there are two transmit antennae, then there would be two such correlator blocks per FFT output. For example FFT 744 has an output fed to a first correlator block 745 for the first 15 transmit antenna, and fed to a second correlator block 755 for a second transmit antenna. It is noted that if the spacing of the sub-carriers used to transmit the training sequence (the common synchronization sequence or pilot channel sequence in the above examples), a full FFT does not 20 need to be completed in order to recover the training sequence components. The correlator block 745 for the first antenna multiplies with multiplier 747 the recovered training sequence symbol locations of the FFT output by the known training sequence for the first transmit antenna and 25 these multiplications are added in summer 751. This same computation done in correlator 755 for the known training sequence of the second transmit antenna and the training sequence locations for the second transmit antenna. done at the first receiver for all of the different possible 30 shifts for each transmit antenna. The correlation results across different transmit antennas for each possible shift are multiplied together in multipliers 753. The shift which results in the maximum of these multiplications is selected to be the fine synchronization position for the particular

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receiver. The same process is followed for any other receive antennas, and the overall fine synchronization position is preferably taken as the earliest of the fine synchronization positions thus computed.

The timing synchronization can be tracked every frame in case that the synchronization position drifts or losses. For example, in systems employing the previously described preamble, each time a preamble arrives at the receiver the 2-step process of synchronization is repeated, 10 using the same method for coarse synchronization and fine synchronization. In this case, a smaller searching window N may be used based on the assumption that the drift of the synchronization position should be around the vicinity of the current location. After acquisition, the dedicated 15 pilot channel code assigned to modulate dedicated pilot channels for different BTS can be used in the correlator, or the common synchronization sequence can be used, or some other training sequence.

An embodiment of the invention has been described 20 with respect to an MIMO-OFDM transmitter having more than one transmitting antenna. The method of performing synchronization at the OFDM receiver may also be applied to a signal received from an OFDM transmitter having only one transmitting antenna, as long as a known training sequence 25 is inserted in the frame by the OFDM transmitter.

Lastly, in the embodiment of the invention described thus far there has only been one transmitter having multiple antennae and one receiver having multiple antennae. In what follows, the concepts of the invention 30 will be broadened to encompass the multi-cellular environment having many MIMO-OFDM transmitters and many MIMO-OFDM receivers

Access in a Multi-Cellular Environment

System access in a multi-cellular environment introduces the new problem of cell selection, as there will be many transmitters transmitting the same common pilot symbols. In another embodiment of the invention, the 5 previously introduced transmit header is used by receivers to perform systems access and cell selection.

During initial acquisition, the UE starts by performing coarse synchronization. This may be done using the previously described methods, or some other method. 10 After one frame duration, the coarse synchronization position is determined. Fine synchronization search algorithm is performed afterwards based on the common synchronization channel. Because the data carried by the common synchronization channel are the same for all BTS. 15 several fingers (peaks) can be observed in a multi-cell environment and multi-path fading propagation channels. These fingers usually correspond to different BTS and/or different paths. Referring to Figure 8, shown is an example of fine synchronization (to the common synchronization 20 channel) raw output computed in a multi-cellular environment as a function of sample index. In the present example there are five significant fingers 400, 402, 404, 406, and 408. The M strongest fingers are chosen and the corresponding positions are located, where M is a system design parameter. 25 These positions are used as candidates for final synchronization and also as the positions upon which BTS identifications are made.

The results of Figure 8 do not allow BTS
identification because BTS transmit the same common

30 synchronization sequences. At each candidate
synchronization position, the correlations of the received
dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and all possible
complex sequences (dedicated pilot FN sequences) assigned to

different BTS are calculated to scan for the presence of all the possible adjacent BTSs. In the multiple transmit antenna case, preferably this correlation is done on the basis of the combined dedicated pilot PN sequences of the 5 multiple antennas over all of the dedicated pilot subcarriers to generate a single correlation result for each index. Figure 9 shows an example of the relation between the BTS scanning results and the checking points (candidate synchronization positions). The BTS identification is 10 realized by detecting the PN code corresponding to the maximum correlation value at each candidate synchronization position. C/I can be computed based on all correlation results at each checking position. At the initial acquisition stage, the cell selection is determined by 15 selecting the BTS with the largest C/I ratio. In the present example two BTS are identified, a first BTS BTS1 and a second BTS BTS2. With multiple-antenna receiver diversity, the final decision of the cell selection should be based on the comparison of the highest C/I obtained by different 20 receiver antennae at a receiver.

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To obtain the final synchronization position, fine synchronization is performed again, but by using the dedicated pilot channel and the dedicated complex sequence found through the BTS identification. A smaller searching 25 window around the fine synchronization position is used. The final synchronization results from different receivers are compared. The position corresponding to the earliest sample in time is used as the final synchronization position. This step is to reduce the possibility that a weak 30 path (multi-path) is selected because of the short-term fading. To reduce the false alarm probability, a threshold is set. This threshold can be the ratio of the finger strength with respect to the final synchronization position and the average of the correlation within the search window.

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In the normal data processing stage, the fine synchronization and the BTS identification steps are repeated every frame when a new preamble is received, but a small set of the candidate PN codes is applied in the BTS 5 scan. After BTS identification, a BTS candidates list can be generated through searching strong interferences. This list is updated periodically, for example every 10 ms, and provides information for BTS switch and even soft handoff. Certain criteria can be set in order to trigger the BTS 10 switch and soft handoff. To average the impact from the fading, the decision for BTS switching and the soft handoff may be based on observation during a certain period. The criteria can be the comparison of the maximum correlation values representing C and the strongest I. It should be 15 noted that after the cell switch and the soft handoff, the synchronization may also be adjusted by the final step in the initial access. The overall cell selection and reselection method is shown in Figure 10.

In the first step 600, coarse synchronization is
20 performed for example based on the preamble header in the
time domain. This involves finding a coarse boundary
between each frame by looking for two identical symbols.
Correlating samples over adjacent symbol durations until a
peak is found does this. Step 600 relies on a preamble to a
25 frame beginning with two adjacent identical symbols.

Next during step 602, at the coarse synchronization peaks, an FFT is computed, and a switch to the processing of the common synchronization channel in the frequency domain is made. A search window is centered on sync position +/- a certain number of samples. The M strongest correlation peaks are selected, as per 604. At this time, it is not known which BTS each peak is associated with. BTS identification has not yet been determined.

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Then at step 606, for each correlation peak, the FFT is again computed and the correlations associated with the fine synchronization procedure are computed using the dedicated pilot channels - these containing a base station 5 specific complex sequences. This is immediately followed by step 608 where the correlation with the BTS identification complex sequences is made in order to allow an identification of the associated base stations. At step 610, a C/I ratio is computed for each BTS thus identified. 10 BTS selection and BTS switching is performed on the basis of these C/I ratios in step 612. AS indicated above, BTS switching is performed on the basis of these C/I ratios averaged over some time interval.

Finally, for access, the FFT is computed and fine synchronization is applied to the dedicated pilot channel of 15 the BTS with the largest C/I ratio as per step 614.

BTS initial synchronization performed on the common synchronization channel. A BTS specific sequence is embedded in the frequency domain and BTS identification 20 processing is performed in the frequency domain allowing the elimination of MIMO-OFDM inter-channel interference. BTS power estimation is performed based on the pilot channel for each MIMO-OFDM BTS. BTS selection is performed based on C/I ratio measurements.

The result is improvement of the synchronization and identification of the serving BTS in a severe multi-path channel and high interference environment by joint BTS synchronization and cell selection. Channel estimation may be performed on a combined common synchronization channel 30 and dedicated pilot channel. Criteria are provided for cell switching and soft handoff by C/I estimation.

In the above example, the access has been performed based on the synchronization channel and pilot

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channel embedded in the previously discussed preamble. More generally, the access can be performed with such channels embedded in any suitable manner within an OFDM symbol stream.

What has been described is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the invention. Other arrangements and methods can be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

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We claim:

- A MIMO-OFDM transmitter adapted to transmit a
 header symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFDM
 symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers
 for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna
 transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective
 set of sub-carriers.
- A transmitter according to claim 1 wherein there
 are N antennas and a different set of sub-carriers separated
 by N sub-carriers is assigned to each of the plurality of
 antennas.
- 3. A transmitter according to claim 1 wherein the header symbols contain a multiplexed dedicated pilot channel on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel on common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
 - 4. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the header OFDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
- 20 5. A transmitter according to claim 1, adapted to transmit a preamble having a prefix, followed by two identical OFDM symbols having said header OFDM symbol format.
- A transmitter according to claim 5 wherein the
 prefix is a cyclic extension of the two identical OFDM symbols.
 - A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the pilot channel sub-carriers have a BTS specific mapped complex sequence allowing efficient BTS identification.
- 30 8. A transmitter according to any one of claims 3 wherein the common synchronization channel is designed for fast and accurate initial acquisition.

- 9. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the common synchronization channel is used for course synchronization and fine synchronization and the pilot channel is used for fine synchronization.
- 5 10. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the common synchronization channel is used to transmit a complex sequence which is different for each transmit antenna of one transmitter, but which is common for respective transmit antennas of different transmitters within a communications
 10 network.
 - 11. A transmitter according to claim 1 adapted to transmit OFDM frames beginning with said preamble, and having scattered pilots throughout a remainder of the OFDM symbols in each OFDM frame.
- 15 12. A transmitter according to claim 1 wherein during the preamble, for each of N transmit antennas, dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers are transmitted and common synchronization channel sub-carriers are transmitted and broadcasting channel sub-carriers are transmitted.
- 20 13. A transmitter according to claim 3 wherein the sub-carriers of the preamble OFDM symbols are organized as a repeating sequence of {dedicated pilot channel for each of N transmit antennas, common synchronization channel subcarrier for each of N transmit antennas} arranged in a
 25 predetermined order.
- 14. A transmitter according to claim 4 wherein the sub-carriers of the preamble OFDM symbols are organized as a repeating sequence of {at least one dedicated pilot channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit antennas, at least one common synchronization channel sub-carrier for each of N transmit antennas, at least one broadcast channel sub-

carrier} arranged in a predetermined order.

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- 15. A MIMO-OFDM receiver adapted to receive a header symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFDM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna 5 transmitting the header OFDM symbol only on the respective set of sub-carriers.
- 16. A receiver according to claim 15 adapted to receive from N transmit antennas with a different set of sub-carriers separated by N sub-carriers assigned to each of 10 the plurality of transmit antennas.
 - 17. A receiver according to claim 15 wherein the header OFDM symbols contain multiplexed dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of transmit antennas.
- 15 18. A receiver according to claim 17 wherein the header OFDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
- A receiver according to claim 15 adapted to receive a preamble having a prefix, followed by two
 identical OFDM symbols having said header OFDM symbol format.
- 20. A receiver according to claim 15 wherein the dedicated pilot channel has a BTS specific mapped complex sequence, the receiver being adapted to perform BTS identification on the basis of the dedicated pilot channel.
 - 21. A receiver according to claim 19 wherein the dedicated pilot channel have a BTS specific mapped complex sequence, the receiver being adapted to perform BTS identification on the basis of the dedicated pilot channel.
- 30 22. A receiver according to claim 21 wherein the header OFDM symbols contain multiplexed dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers and common synchronization channel sub-

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carriers for each of the plurality of transmit antennas, the receiver being further adapted to perform course synchronization on the common synchronization channel by looking for a correlation peak between consecutive OFDM 5 symbols which are identical.

- A receiver according to claim 22 further adapted 23. to perform fine synchronization on the basis of the common synchronization channel sub-carriers and/or the dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.
- 10 24. A transmitter adapted to transmit a packet data frame structure comprising:

a superframe having a length corresponding to a synchronization period of a network;

the superframe containing a plurality of radio 15 frames:

each radio frame containing a plurality of TPS (transmission parameter signalling) frames corresponding to an adaptive coding and modulation period;

each TPS frame containing a plurality of slots 20 corresponding to an air interface slot size;

each slot containing a plurality of OFDM symbols. with the first two symbols of the first slot of the first TPS frame of each OFDM frame being used as header OFDM symbols.

A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the 25 25. header OFDM symbols have a header OFDM symbol format in which sub-carriers of a header OFDM symbol are divided into a non-contiguous set of sub-carriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting the header OFDM 30 symbol only on the respective set of sub-carriers.

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- 26 A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the header OFDM symbols contain multiplexed pilot channel subcarriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
- A transmitter according to claim 24 wherein the header OFDM symbols further contain multiplexed broadcasting channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas.
- A transmitter according to claim 24 adapted to transmit in a plurality of different modes by transmitting a 10 different number of OFDM symbols per slot with an unchanged slot duration and with no change to the frame structure above the slot.
- A transmitter according to claim 28 wherein modes with an increased number of OFDM symbols per slot are 15 realized by shortening OFDM symbol duration, and shortening FFT size, but not changing sampling frequency.
- 3.0 A transmitter according to claim 24 adapted to transmit to a respective set of users for each TPS frame and to signal for each TPS frame which users should demodulate 20 the entire TPS frame.
 - 31 A receiver adapted to receive and process OFDM frames transmitted by the transmitter of claim 24.
 - 32. A method of performing synchronization at an OFDM receiver comprising:
- 25 at each of at least one receive antenna, sampling a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples;
 - determining at least one course synchronization position;
- at each of the at least one receive antenna: 30

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- a) for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least one course synchronization position:
- i) for each receive antenna 5 positioning an FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization position and converting by FFT the time domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain components;
- ii) for each said at least one 10 transmit antenna, extracting a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets of frequency domain components;
- iii) for each transmit antenna, calculating a correlation between each respective received 15 training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence:
- iv) combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization 20 position;
 - b) determining a fine synchronization position from the plurality of correlation values;

combining the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine 25 synchronization position.

- 33. A method according to claim 32 wherein a course synchronization position is determined for each receive antenna and used for determining the respective fine synchronization position.
- 30 34. A method according to claim 32 a course synchronization position is determined for each receive

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antenna and an earliest of the positions is used determining the fine synchronization positions for all receive antennas.

- A method according to claim 33 wherein the course synchronization position is determined in the time domain 5 for at least one receive antenna by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain samples over two OFDM symbol durations.
- A method according to claim 32 applied at an OFDM 36. receiver having at least two antennas, combining the fine 10 synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position comprises selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization positions.
 - A method according to claim 32 wherein: 37.
 - sampling a received signal to produce a set of time domain samples is done for at least three OFDM symbol durations:

determining at least one course synchronization position comprises performing a course synchronization in 20 the time domain by looking for a correlation peak between the time domain samples received over two OFDM symbol durations to identify a course synchronization position by:

a) calculating a plurality of correlation values, each correlation value being a correlation 25 calculated between a first set of time domain samples received during a first period having one OFDM symbol duration and a second set of time domain samples received during a second period immediately following the first period and having OFDM symbol duration, for each of a 30 plurality of starting times for said first period;

- b) identifying the course synchronization position to be a maximum in said plurality of correlation values.
- 38. A method according to claim 32 wherein:
- 5 combining the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position comprises multiplying together the correlations for the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization

 10 position.
 - 39. A method according to claim 32 applied to a single transmit antenna single receive antenna system.
- 40. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received on common synchronization 15 channel sub-carriers.
 - 41. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble.
- 42. A method according to claim 32 wherein the training sequence is received on dedicated pilot channel 20 sub-carriers.
 - 43. A method according to claim 42 wherein the training sequence is received during an OFDM frame preamble.
 - 44. An OFDM receiver comprising:
 - at least one receive antenna;
- 25 for each said at least one receive antenna, receive circuitry adapted to sample a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain samples;
 - a course synchronizer adapted to determine at least one course synchronization position;

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a fine synchronizer comprising at least one FFT, at least one correlator and at least one combiner, adapted to, at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- a) for each of a plurality of candidate

 5 fine synchronization positions about one of said at least
 one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna position an FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization position and convert by FFT the time domain samples into a 10 respective set of frequency domain components;
 - ii) for each said at least one transmit antenna, extract a respective received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antenna from the sets of frequency domain components;
- 15 iii) for each transmit antenna, calculate a correlation between each respective received training sequence and a respective known transmit training sequence;
- iv) combine the correlations for 20 the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
 - b) determine a fine synchronization position from the plurality of correlation values;

- the receiver being further adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position.
- 45. A receiver according to claim 44 having at least two receive antennas, adapted to combine the fine synchronization positions from the at least one receive antenna in an overall fine synchronization position by selecting an earliest of the fine synchronization positions.

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- 46 A receiver according to claim 44 adapted to combine the correlations for the at least one transmit antennas to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position by multiplying together 5 the correlations for the at least one transmit antenna for each candidate synchronization position.
 - 47. A receiver according to claim 44 adapted to receive the training sequence on common synchronization channel sub-carriers.
- 10 A receiver according to claim 44 adapted to receive the training sequence on dedicated pilot channel sub-carriers.
 - 49 A method of performing fine synchronization comprising:
- 15 at each at least one receive antenna receiving OFDM symbols containing a respective received frequency domain training sequence for each of at least one transmit antenna;
- performing fine synchronization in the frequency 20 domain by looking for maximum correlations between known frequency domain training sequences and the received frequency domain training sequences.
 - 50. A method of transmitting signals enabling fine synchronization comprising:
- from each of at least one transmit antenna, 25 transmitting OFDM symbols containing a respective frequency domain training sequence.
- A method according to claim 50 wherein a different frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by each 30 transmit antenna, but the same frequency domain training sequence is transmitted by corresponding antenna of other transmitters.

52. A method of performing cell selection at an OFDM receiver comorising:

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at each of at least one receive antenna, sampling
a received signal to produce a respective set of time domain
5 samples:

determining at least one course synchronization position;

at each of the at least one receive antenna:

- a) performing a frequency domain
- ocrrelation between at least one received common synchronization sequence extracted from common synchronization channel sub-carriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a
- 15 plurality of candidate correlation peaks;
 - b) selecting the M strongest correlation peaks for further processing;
- c) at each correlation peak, reconverting time domain samples into frequency domain components and 20 processing pilot channel sub-carriers, these containing transmitter specific information, to identify a transmitter associated with each correlation peak;
 - d) determining a C/I or similar value for each transmitter thus identified;
- 25 selecting the transmitter having the largest C/I determined for any of the at least one receive antenna.
 - 53. A method according to claim 52 wherein performing a frequency domain correlation between at least one received common synchronization sequence extracted from common
- 30 synchronization channel sub-carriers in the received signal and a corresponding common synchronization sequence of a

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respective plurality of transmit antennas to identify a plurality of candidate correlation peaks comprises:

- for each of a plurality of candidate fine synchronization positions about one of said at least 5 one course synchronization position:
- for each receive antenna i) positioning an FFT window to the candidate fine synchronization position and converting by FFT the time domain samples into a respective set of frequency domain 10 components:
- ii) for each of at least one common synchronization sequence, each common synchronization sequence having been transmitted by a transmit antenna of each of at least one transmitter, extracting a respective 15 received training sequence corresponding to the transmit antennas from the sets of frequency domain components;
- for each of the at least one iii) common synchronization sequence, calculating a correlation between each respective received common synchronization 20 sequence and a respective known common synchronization sequence;
 - iv) combining the correlations to produce an overall correlation result for each candidate synchronization position;
- 25 b) determining at least one peak in the correlations, each said at least one peak being local maxima in the correlations.
- 54. A method according to claim 53 further comprising: reconverting time domain samples into frequency 30 domain components based on the fine synchronization position of the selected transmitter and performing a further fine

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synchronization based on a dedicated pilot channel for that transmitter.

- A method according to claim 54 applied to a MIMO-OFDM frame format having a header symbol format in which 5 subcarriers of a header symbol are divided into a noncontiguous set of subcarriers for each of a plurality of antennas, with each antenna transmitting header symbols only on the respective set of sub-carriers, and wherein the header symbols contain multiplexed pilot channel sub-10 carriers and common synchronization channel sub-carriers for each of the plurality of antennas, the frame beginning with two identical header OFDM symbols during which contents of the pilot channel sub-carriers are repeated and contents of the synchronization channel sub-carriers are repeated, the 15 common synchronization channel sub-carriers carrying a complex sequence which is different for respective antenna of one base station and being common across multiple base stations, and contents of the dedicated pilot channel subcarriers being at least locally unique to a particular base 20 station.
 - 56. A method according to claim 52 further comprising:

for transmitter switching, averaging the C/I or similar value over a time interval for each transmitter thus identified, and at the end of the time interval instigating a transmitter switch to the transmitter with the largest average C/I or similar value if different from a currently selected transmitted.



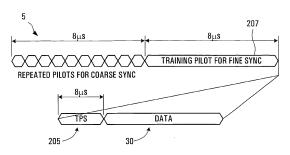


FIG. 1A

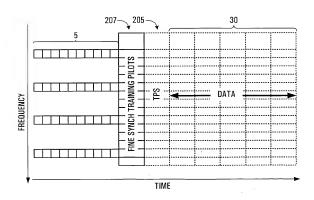


FIG. 1B

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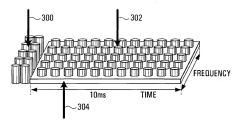


FIG. 2A

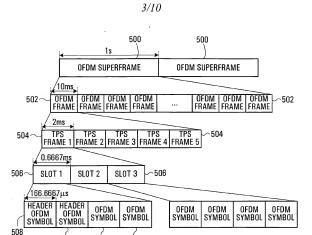
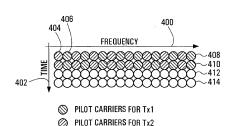


FIG. 2B



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FIG 3

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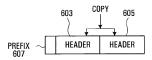
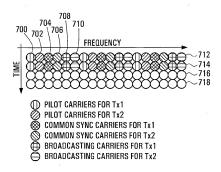
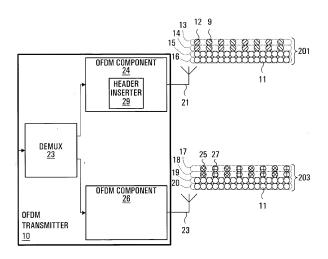


FIG. 4





- ⊗ -DEDICATED PILOT CHANNEL FOR ANT#2
- -COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#1
- ⊕ -COMMON SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL FOR ANT#2

FIG. 6

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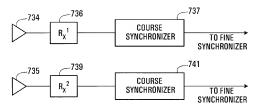
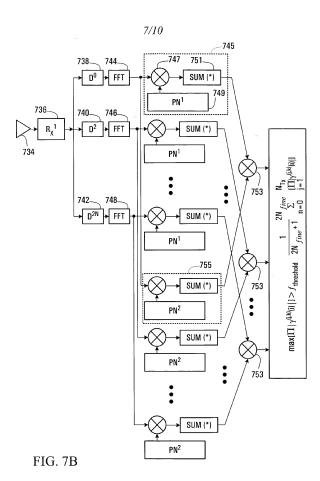


FIG. 7A



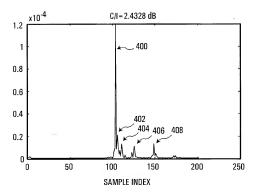


FIG. 8

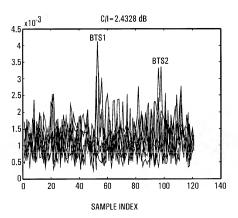


FIG. 9

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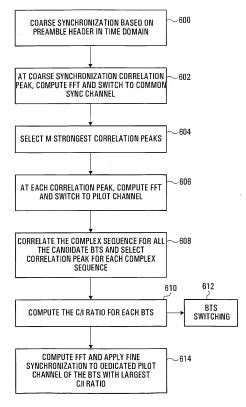


FIG. 10